

Shorter Examples
TO
LILLY'S
GRAMMAR-RULES,
FOR
Childrens *Latin* Exercises;
WITH AN
EXPLANATION
TO EACH
RULE.

By WILLIAM WILLIOTT, B. A.

For the Use of *ETON* School.

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Robert More his book

THE
First CONCORD.

*The Agreement of the Nominative
Case and Verb.*

¶ Verbum Personale cohæret, &c.

A *Verb Personal, or a Verb that has Per-
sons, must be of the same Number,
and Person, that the Nominative Case
is of; as,*

1. From the Blood of *Medusa's* Head cut off by *Perseus*, immediately started up *Pegasus*, the flying Horse.

2. While two *Dogs* are fighting for a Bone, in comes a *Third*, and runs away with it.

3. There never was any *Hypocrite* so disguis'd, but he had some Mark or other yet, to be known by.

B

† Two

† **T**wo or more Nominative Cases singular with or without a Conjunction Copulative between them, may have a Verb Plural.

With a Conjunction Copulative between them.

1. *A Proud Man and a Covetous Man are never at rest.*

2. *The Wife and Husband ought never to be angry both at once.*

Without a Conjunction Copulative.

1. *As long as a deceitful Slave, a rigid Father, an unconsconable Bawd, a flattering Prostitute shall be in the World; Menander shall live.*

Nominativus primæ vel, &c.

When Boys, in turning English into Latin, meet with, I, You, We, Ye, they must be sure not to set down, Ego, Tu, Nos, and Vos, for them, but leave them out, unless there be a Difference, Distinction, or Opposition between two Parties; as,

1. *Is thy Eye evil, because I am Good?*

2. *As we are Happy or Miserable, compar'd with others, so other People are Miserable or Happy, compar'd with us.*

3. *Plato's*

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3. Plato's Servant having committed a great fault; *Speusippus*, *do you beat that Fellow,* for I am angry.

¶ **O**R an Emphasis, *that is, an Earnestness, Stress, Vehemence; as,*

1. *I my self* forc't her away: *I my self* paid the Money for her: she was brought Home to my House.

2. Some men will be always telling Stories with an [*I did this*] and [*I did that.*]

3. *You* comforted me, when I was in Affliction: *You* relieved me, when I was in want. All things therefore shall run contrary to the Laws of Nature, before I forget you.

¶ In Verbis quorum, &c.

AS the Nominative Case of the First and Second Person is often understood, so is also the Nominative Case of the Third Person. If therefore Men, Persons, Peop'e, Fo'k, are in English the Nominative Case to a Verb, you may put the Verb in the Plural Number Third Person, and leave out the Nominative Case. Also if He, or They are the Nominative to a Verb, you must not set down Ille, or Illi, in Latin, but leave them out, unless some Distinction or Emphasis requires their being exprest.

1. Say you so at last that *Glycerium* is an *Athenian* born? So *Folks* talk.

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2. They

2. *They say*, that *Narcissus* was exceeding fair and beautiful, but wondrous proud and disdainful.

3. *They avenge*, and *they protect*; not the innocent, but the guilty: *they swear* off, but Perjure: *they wage* War, but Civil and unjust War.

4. *He saw* her, *he fell* in love with her, *he forc'd* her away almost at once.

5. *He came*, *he saw*, *he conquer'd*.

¶ Non semper Vox casualis, &c.

THO a casual word, that is to say, a Noun, or a word declined with Cases, is generally the Nominative Case to a Verb, yet it is not always so; for sometimes an Infinitive Mood stands instead of a Nominative Case to the Verb; as,

1. 'Tis not enough to know, unless we do what we know.

2. The great Difficulty is to Begin: for weak Minds are afraid of new Experiments.

3. Where is my fault; unless perchance it may be call'd a fault, to have play'd; unless it may be call'd a fault; to have loved?

4. To unteach is a much more difficult work than to teach.

¶ Aliquando Oratio

Sometimes a whole Sentence, or part of a Sentence stands instead of a Nominative Case to the Verb; as,

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1. If it be a high point of Wisdom in every private Man, much more is it in a Nation, to know it self.

2. What shall fall out, is not in us to chuse ; but to manage and improve that, which happens, and turn it to our advantage, is in our selves.

3. It will cure no Man to tell him that his Neighbour was cured.

¶ Aliquando Adverbium, &c.

Sometimes an Adverb and a Genitive Case stands instead of a Nominative Case to the Verb ; as,

1. Not a little Art is necessary, if a Man has a mind to please a Fool.

The first Exception.

¶ Verba infiniti Modi, &c.

THE Indicative, Imperative, Potential, Optative, and Subjunctive Mood have only a Nominative Case before them : the Infinitive only an Accusative before it. Therefore when a Nominative Case in English comes between two Verbs with this Conjunction That, express'd, or understood before it, That is left out, and the Nominative turn'd into an Accusative to come before the Infinitive Mood ; which Infinitive Mood is govern'd of the Accusative Case ; as,

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1. They

1. They say, *that Love is* the antientest of all the Gods, and of all things else except *Chaos*.

2. The Poets say *that* (the People of the old World being destroyed by a general Deluge) *Deucalion* and *Pyrrha* were only left alive.

3. A covetous Man, when he prays thee to feed heartily at his Table, had rather thou wouldest let it alone, and thinks *thou eatest* and *drinkest* a great deal too much,

† **A**S a Sentence oft. n stands instead of a Nominative Case to the Verb, so it sometimes stands instead of an Accusative Case to the Infinitive Mood ;
as,

1. *Horace* tells us, *th:t to admire nothing* is almost enough to make us happy and keep us so.

† **N**Ote. Sometimes the Accusative before the Infinitive Mood is understood.

1. Tho other qualifications are wanting ; yet how great a thing is it, *to be* the Brother of *Jupiter* ?

¶ Verbum inter duos Nominativos, &c.

WHen a Verb comes between two Nominative Cases, one of which is the singular, the other the Plural Number, the Verb may in number agree with either of them. The Reason of this Construction is a Reciprocation : as, *Mihi patria est Athenæ.*

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thenæ. Athens is my Country, or my Country is Athens.

1. Her Portion, Pamphilus, is ten Talents.

2. Athens was the best Constituted State of all Greece.

3. Paris is a large City, but not so big as London.

4. The Flattery of the Sea is the destruction of the credulous Mariner.

¶ Nomen multitudinis, &c.

A Noun of Multitude, that is to say, a Noun signifying many, or more than one, sometimes (for 'tis oftner otherwise) causes the Verb to be put in the Plural Number, tho' the Noun itself be of the Singular Number; as,

1. No sort of People live so miserably as the Poor of Russia; if they have Straw and Water, they make shift to live.

2. When the King of the Bees is lost, the whole Swarm dissolves.

3. What the Vulgar make light and easie by long-suffering, the Wise Man softens to himself by long Thinking.

B. 4

The

The Second CONCORD.

*The Agreement of the Substantive
and Adjective.*

¶ Adjectivum cum Substantivo, &c.

THE Adjective must be of the same Gender,
Number, and Case with the Substantive.

1. *Bacchus subdued the World, even to the ut-
most bounds of India. Ivy was sacred to him.*

¶ Ad eundem modum, &c.

AS Adjectives, so Participles and Pronouns also,
must be of the same Gender, Number and Case,
with the Substantives to which they belong ; as,

Participles.

1. The North parts of *Russia* are so cold in
Winter, that the very Sap of their *Wood burning*
on the Fire, freezes at the Brands end where it
drops.

2 *Thu-*

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2. *Thucydides* an *Athenian*, wrote the War of the *Peloponnesians* and the *Athenians*; *beginning* to write, as soon as the War was on foot.

Pronouns.

1. *Medusa* was a Monster so dire and horrid, that by her *very aspect* she turned Men into Stones.

2. I would never have meddled with *this business*, if I had thought there would have been so much trouble in it. Thou Fool, thou shouldst have thought of this before.

¶ Aliquando Oratio supplet, &c.

Sometimes a Sentence or part of a Sentence stands instead of a Substantive to the Adjective, or Participle; as,

1. 'Tis an Obligation, I confess, to cure a Wound or a Disease; but *to make that Wound, or Disease, on purpose to cure it*, is barbarous.

2. *It being heard, that the King was come to New-Market*, the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge went and made a Speech to his Majesty.

The Third CONCORD.

*The Agreement of the Relative
and Antecedent.*

¶ Relativum cum Antecedente, &c.

THE Relative must be of the same Gender,
Number, and Person (not Case always)
with its Antecedent; that is, with the
Substantive going before, to which it refers; as,

1. *Hercules* crossing the Ocean in a Cup, which
the Sun gave him, came to *Caucasus*, and set *Pro-
metheus* at liberty, who was tied fast to a Pillar,
and had a Vultur continually gnawing his Liver.

2. *Ye*, who spend much Labor in vain, upon the
gratifying unreasonable Desires, may be compared
to the *Sisters*, who were condemned to the filling of
Tubs with Holes in them,

3. These last have workt but one hour, and you
have made them equal to *us*, who have born the
burden and heat of the day.

† Note.

† **N**Ote. In English, as well as Latin, the Antecedent is often left out ; as,

1. How miserable is their Life, that Compass with great Labour, *what* they Possess with greater ?

2. Men are generally apt to admire, *what* they do not comprehend.

3. There are, *who* maintain that Cepheus and his Son-in-law ought to die.

† **N**Ote. The Antecedent, you see, is left out in English as well as Latin. As for the Relative, that is never omitted in Latin, but in English, after Thing and Man, and in many other the like cases, it is usual to leave it out ; but Boys must be sure to put it in in making Latin.

1. It is an error we easily fall into, to believe, that whatsoever pleaseth us, will be, in like manner and degree, acceptable to all.

2. The Flatterer does not love the Man he flatters, but his Fortune, his Gifts, and the Benefits he hopes to receive from his Power.

3. There are two things make a Man's Bones ake, Labor and Laziness.

¶ Nec unica vox solum, &c.

THO a single Word be generally the Antecedent to the Relative. yet it is not always so, for sometimes a Sentence, or part of a Sentence answers to
the

the Question Who, or What, and stands instead of an Antecedent; and then the Relative must be of the Neuter Gender; as,

1. The King of the Bees has no Sting, which intimates, that Kings should neither be Revengeful, nor Cruel.

2. Old Men have weak desires; which makes them seem temperate.

† **N**Ote. If the Sentence is double, or has more Clauses in it than one, the Relative may be in the Plural Number, and Neuter Gender; as,

1. He bore his Prosperity moderately, and his Adversity bravely; which are marks of an extraordinary Person.

¶ Relativum inter duo, &c.

WHen a Relative comes between two Substantives not of the same Gender, the Relative may in Gender agree with either of them; as,

1. The City which Men call Venice, is esteemed Impregnable by many Authors.

2. Those Heavenly Fires which Men call Stars, shine brightest, when the Night is darkest.

¶ Ali-

¶ Aliquando Relativum, aliquando, &c.

Sometimes a Relative, sometimes also a Noun Adjective, or Participle answers (that is, agrees with) the Primitive, which Primitive is not exprest, but understood in the Possessive: as, *meas fortunae, qui, &c.* Qui agrees with the Primitive Pronoun *Mei*, understood in the Possessive *Meas*.

1. Let a Man be never so ungrateful, or inhumane; he shall not destroy the satisfaction of my having done a good Office. *Lat. my satisfaction who have done.*

2. I envy thy Happiness, who having a great deal, thinkest thou hast enough.

3. No body regards my words calling for Help. I am poor.

¶ Quoties nullus Nominativus, &c.

IF the Relative stand before the Verb, without any other Nominative Case that the Verb can agree with, coming between it and the Verb, it shall be the Nominative Case to the Verb; as,

1. Do well, and thou shalt be well spoken of; if not now, yet by those who shall come after.

2. We who live here below must expect to meet with Crosses and Misfortunes.

3. Will

3. Will you contend with me, said the sturdy File to the Viper, *who am used* to gnaw in pieces all manner of Iron?

4. They cannot but love you, *who are* so kind to them.

5. It is not fit, that I *who forc'd* him to Hardship, should now fly it my self.

¶ At si Nominativus, &c.

BUT if between the Relative and the Verb there stand a Nominative Case, the Relative shall be govern'd of the Verb, or of some other Word in the Sentence. The meaning of which Rule is this. The Relative, when 'tis not the Nominative Case to the Verb, is used just as a Substantive, in the same variety of Cases.

† Note. Relatives, Interrogatives, and Indefinites come before the Word that they are governed of. Further, in Parsing, and making Latin, turn the Relative when it is not the Nominative Case to the Verb, into Is, ea, id, &c. and you will plainly see, what it is govern'd of: as, Cujus numen adoro, whose Deity I adore, or, I adore the Deity of him.

Relative govern'd of the Verb: as,

1. Pentheus was struck with such a kind of frensie, that *whatsoever* he looks upon, he thought it always double.

2. That Man, we may be sure, is a Person of true Worth, *whom*, we find those, that envy him most, yet forced to commend,

3. Fear

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3. Fear many times makes us run into those Dangers *which* our Prudence might have prevented.

4. Understand now *what* thou dost enjoy, as thou wouldest do, if thou didst not enjoy it.

5. I have paid the Money to the Man I *owed* it to.

6. Labour to be Master of such things, *as* 'tis a shame for the Mind *to be a Slave to* (*servio*) as Gain, Anger, Pleasure, Grief, &c.

7. Courtship and Flattery have effected *what* Threats and Blows never could.

¶ Aut ab alia, &c.

THE Relative govern'd of some other Word in the Sentence.

1. Do not throw away a Gem upon *Æsop's* Cock, to *whom* a Barley Corn would be more acceptable.

2. Every one loves, or pretends to love him, *whose* Liberality is so well known every where, that it hath procured him the name of a bountiful Giver.

3. There stood an ignorant Fellow prating three Hours together, in *bearing of whom* I was tired at the Heart.

4. Now I return to *Otho*, from *whom* I had digressed too far.

5. The *Macedonians* that day had the better of the *Persians*, of *whom* many thousands were slain in the Battel.

6. Man

6. Man is by Nature furnished with two Hands, *whereof* the right Hand is the stronger.

7. How many things are there in the World, *which* a wise Man has no need of?

8. I seldom go to see Men, *whom* I live much nearer to, than you.

9. Beauty is a good, than *which* nothing is more frail.

10. Jupiter commanded Vulcan to frame a beautiful Woman, *which* being done, every one of the Gods bestowed a Gift upon her; whereupon she was call'd Pandora.

Construction of Substantives.

¶ Quam duo, &c.

WHEN two Substantives come together in English, betokening diverse things, with the Particle (*Of*) between them, the Latter shall be in the Genitive Case.

† Note. Sometimes the Latter Substantive is set first, with an S at the end of it.

1. Pan was the God of Hunters, of Shepherds, and of all Rural Inhabitants: President also of Hills, and Mountains, and next to Mercury, the Embassador of the Gods.

2. The Fox prays for the Hare's Swiftness, the Hare for the Foxes Craft, the Nightingale for the Peacock's

Peacock's Train, and the Peacock for the Nightingale's Voice.

3. A Wife's Portion is sometimes the best thing a Man has with her.

¶ Proinde hic Genitivus, &c.

THis Latter of two Substantives is often turned into an Adjective Possessive derived from it, which agrees with the former in Case, Gender, and Number: as,

1. *Nemesis* is described with Wings on her Shoulders, a Coronet on her Head, a Javelin of Ash in her Right Hand, a Pitcher in her Left; and lastly, sitting on an Hart.

2. *Deucalion* and *Pyrrha* renew'd Mankind, that were destroy'd by the Deluge, by casting the Bones of their Mother behind their Backs.

¶ Est etiam ubi, &c.

AS this Latter of two Substantives may be chang'd into an Adjective Possessive, so sometimes it may elegantly be turn'd into a Dative Case. The sign, that usually stands between the two Substantives, is (To) or (Of): as,

1. The River *Helicon*, in indignation that *Orpheus* was torn in pieces by the *Thracian* Women, hid his Head under Ground, and rais'd it again in another place,

2. Queen

2. *Queen Elizabeth* was one, whom *Nature* and *Fortune* had made the *Wonder* of her Sex, and an *Ornament* to *Crowned Heads*.

3. *Death* knocks off the *Prisoner's Shackles*, and sets him at *Liberty*.

Exception to Quum Duo, &c.

¶ *Excipiuntur quæ in eodem, &c.*

When two Substantives come together without (Of) between them, they are put both in the same Case by Apposition. Now Apposition is, when both the Substantives are spoke of the same thing: or when the latter Substantive explains the nature of the former: as, *Opes irritamenta*. &c. Here *irritamenta* is put in Apposition with *Opes*, and shews the nature of *Riches*, that they are apt to provoke Men to Vice.

Note. Apposition is not used in this or that Case only, but in all Cases, as well one as t'other. The sign of Apposition is Being, and may always be put in, between the two Substantives.

1. *Juno* having obtained of the other Gods and Goddesses, that she might bring forth of her self without *Jupiter*, smote the Earth, and forthwith sprang up *Typhon*, a huge, and horrid Monster.

2. The Giant *Typhon* no sooner came to ripeness of years, but he challeng'd *Jupiter* to Battel.

3. *Apollo*, to revenge the Death of his Son *Æsculapius*, whom the Cyclops had slain with a Thunder-

Thunder-Bolt, shot them to Death with his Ar-
rows.

¶ Adjectivum in Neutro, &c.

AN Adjective in the Neuter Gender standing ab-
solutely, that is to say, without a Substantive
requires a Genitive Case. Therefore if a Substantive
come after any of these Adjectives, Little, More,
Less, How much, and the like, you may put the
Adjective in the Neuter Gender, and the Substantive
in the Genitive Case.

1. As much of Prometheus his Liver as the Vul-
tur eat in the Day, grew again in the Night.

2. Death hath *this* good in it, that it puts an end
to old Age.

3. Among the old Grecians, Robbing was a
matter no where in disgrace, but rather carried
with it *something* of glory.

4. From a numerous attendance there is *more*
trouble and danger, than useful service.

5. The *less* Art and Eloquence is used in the
telling a Story, the more likely it is, to gain Be-
lief.

6. *What* Advantage is there in Life? Nay ra-
ther, *what* Labour and Trouble is there not in it?

7. As full Ears load and lay the Corn, so does
too much good Fortune bend and break the Mind.

8. What Fellow^o is this before our Door at *this*
time o' Night? I do not like his Looks.

¶ Poni-

¶ Ponitur interdum Genitivus tantum, &c.

Sometimes a Genitive Case stands alone by it self, the former Substantive, of which it is govern'd, being understood by the Figure Elleipsis. Ubi ad Dianæ ventum est; here Templum is understood. Justitiæne prius mirer, belline laborum. Virg. Here Causa is understood. Neque illi sepositi Ciceris, neque longæ invidit avênæ, Hor. Here copiam may be understood.

1. In Paul's Church-Yard at the Feathers lives an Eminent Bookseller.

2. Who preach'd this Morning at St. Margaret's? He that preached the other day at S. Mary's.

1. As a Man, that had changed his Name, was walking in St. Paul's, another suddenly came behind him, and call'd him by his true Name, whereupon he presently looked back. An unexpected Question many times surprizes a Man and lays him open.

¶ Laus & vituperium, &c.

Substantives by reason of something understood may have a Genitive, or Ablative Case after them, which Genitive or Ablative signifies the Nature, Quality, or Character.

Ablative.

Ablative.

1. *Erichonius* his Body from the middle upward, was of a comely and apt *proportion*, but his Thighs and Legs were like the Tail of an Eel, small and deformed.

2. *Sphinx* was a Monster of diverse *forms*, having the Face and Voice of a Virgin, the Wings of a Bird, and the Talons of a Griffin.

A Genitive of the Quality.

1. *Narcissus* having spied his own Face in a clear Fountain, was so ravish'd with the Beauty of it, that by continual gazing thereupon, he pined away to nothing, and was at last turn'd into a Flower of his own Name.

2. Flies disquiet us not by their strength, but by their number; so, great affairs do not vex us so much, as a number of *businesses* of little value.

3. *Pericles* having lost two Sons of great hope, within the compass of eight days, was so little moved at their death, that he neglected no Publick Affairs.

¶ *Opus & Usus, &c.*

Opus and Usus, when they are Latin for Need, require an Ablative Case.

1. To

1. To secure our selves on Land, we have need of *Ships* at Sea.

2. Keep the Money I lent you still in your Hands, for at present I have no use for it.

¶ *Opus autem, &c.*

BUT *Opus* is sometimes taken for an *Adjective* undeclined, and signifieth *Needful*. In this sense, and the former, it is only used in the *Nominative*, and *Accusative*.

1. Nothing more is *necessary* for the setting up a *Fortune-Teller*, than *Impudence* on the one side, and *Credulity* on the other.

2. A very great degree of *Patience* is *necessary* to bear the lols of a dear *Friend* handsomly.

3. It is plain, that but few things are *necessary* to satisfy *Nature*.

¶ *Adjectiva quæ desiderium, &c.*

SIX sort of *Adjectives* govern a *Genitive Case* by this Rule: *Adjectives* signifying *Desire*, *Adjectives* signifying *Knowledge*, and *Adjectives* signifying *Memory*. Here you have three sorts, and their *Contraries* make up three more. The *Contrary* to *Desire* is *Aversion*, or *carelessness*: the *Contrary* to *Knowledge*, *Ignorance*: and the *Contrary* to *Memory*, *Forgetfulness*. The sign, is usually *Of*.

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Note. The Infinitive Mood, or a Verbal in Ing coming after any Adjective of these six significations may be made by the Gerund in Di.

Desire.

1. Every Man that hath any spark of Generosity in him, is *desirous* of Fame.
2. We are therefore so *greedy* of our Friends Society, because we know not how long we may enjoy them.

Aversion.

1. Most Men are *impatient* of Labour, in the search of Truth, and embrace soonest, the things that are next to hand.

Knowledge.

1. Orpheus was so excellently *skilled* in all kind of Harmony, that with his ravishing Musick he made all things follow him.
2. They neglect and proudly over-look the Modest and Harmless; but countenance the Audacious, tho *guilty* of (*conscious*) most abominable Crimes.

Ignorance.

Ignorance.

1. It is of singular use, for a Man to content himself to be *ignorant* of those *things*, which are beyond his capacity.

Memory:

1. My Mistress begs of you, that you would be *mindful* of her.

Forgetfulness.

1. *Orpheus* with his Harp drew all manner of Wild Beasts after him, who *forgetful* of their savage *fierceness*, attentively lent their Ears to his Musick.

2. To like your self, you must forget (*immemor*) your self.

¶ *Adjectiva Verbalia, &c.*

Verbal Adjectives in *Ax*, that is, Adjectives derived from Verbs, and ending in *Ax*, govern a Genitive Case. The sign, *Of*, or, *In*, *Audax ingenii*, bold of, or, in Nature.

1. I, who was *shy of* (*fugax*) business, and made for thoughtless ease, now suffer extremities.

2. He,

2. He, that is over *tenacious* of his own *Money*, cannot reasonably expect that others should be liberal to him.

3. The Land, you live in, is very *fruitful* of *Corn*, *Wine*, and *Oil*.

4. There never was upon Earth, a Bird better at *imitating* (*simulacior*) *Sounds*.

¶ Nomina Partitiva, &c.

Nouns Partitive (call'd so, because they signifie part, or some one of more : (as, aliquis nostrum :) Nouns put partitively, (as sometimes, Nemo, nihil, cunctus :) Interrogatives (as which, whether) Nouns of Number (One, two, three ; first, second, third) all these having, Of, or, Among, after them, govern a Genitive, from which they borrow their Gender, that is, are of the same Gender with the Genitive Case they govern ; and the reason is plain, for some Case or other of that word, which is the Genitive, is understood : as, primus Regum. Primus is of the same Gender with Regum which it governs, because Rex is understood ; primus Regum, being at length, primus Rex Regum.

1. *Medusa* alone of all the *Gorgons* was mortal, the rest not subject to Death.

2. None of the *Heroes*, besides *Diomedes*, did ever with his *Sword* offer violence to any of the *Deities*.

3. It is hard, for a Man to maintain the Reputation of an excellent Master, when all the World sees, that most of his *Scholars* prove *Dunces*.

4. Of my *Brothers* the *one* is dead, and the other like to die.

5. *One* of my *Sisters* is deeply in love with your Brother.

6. Of the *Sons* of *Adam*, *Cain* was the *first*, *Abel* the second, and *Seth* the third.

7. Of my two *Daughters* chuse *which* you had rather have for your Wife.

¶ In alio tamen, &c.

B*T*his Rule only Ordinals [words signifying Order, as, first, third, &c.] govern an Ablative Case with the Preposition *A*, or, *Ab*, signifying, After.

1. *Enoch* the *seventh* from *Adam* prophesied of these.

¶ In alio vero, &c.

T*H*is one Ordinal *Secundus* (for so the Rule should have been) signifying second, or inferior to, governs a Dative Case: as,

1. Your Beauty is so far from being inferior to all, that it is *second* to none.

¶ Ufur-

¶ Usurpantur autem & cum, &c.

NOuns Partitives also, &c. do often change that genitive Case into an Ablative with these prepositions *e, de, ex*: or into an Accusative Case with *Inter, ante, before* it.

1. Some of the antient Carthaginians would never send any one the tidings of the Death of his Friend, but by the Hand of some Condemned Man.

2. Among the Grecians, the Beotians were esteemed a dull People, even to a Proverb; and yet Pindar, one of their chief Poets, was a Beotian.

3. Not one Man of a Million is proof against Flattery.

4. Of the whole Race of Mankind, how few are there that know themselves?

5. Ascalaphus alone of all spy'd Proserpine: whom Orpheus, not the least known (*ignotissimus*) among the Avernian Nymphs, is said to have born to her Husband Acheron.

6. Cupid open'd his Quiver, and from among a thousand Arrows pick'd out one with the Approbation of his mother.

¶ Interrogativum & ejus, &c.

WHEN a Question is asked, the Answer in Latin must be made by the same Case of a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle, and by the same

same Tense of a Verb, that the Question is asked by.

The same Case.

1. *What* Creature is that, which after his Birth, goes upon four Feet, next, upon two, then, upon three, and lastly, upon four again? Ans. *Man.*
2. *What* gives us a Taste of Health? Ans. *Sickness.* *What* makes us relish Liberty? Ans. *Bondage.* *What* enhances the Value of Plenty? Ans. *The Experience of Want.*
3. *What* may one compare the Life of Man to? Ans. *To a Game at Chels.*

Of the same Tense.

1. What will you *do* in this Case? *Behave* my self like a Man,

¶ Fallit hæc regula, &c.

Here follow three Exceptions to Interrogativum & ejus, &c.

Quoties Interrogatio fit, &c.

The first Exception.

THIS Rule of the Question and Answer being in the same Case, does not hold good, when the Question is asked by Cujus, ja, jum: for when this happens, the Adjective Cujus must agree with the Substantive in the Question: and the Substantive in Answer, must be the Genitive Case: as Cujum pecus? Laniorum. Here *cujus* agrees with the Substantive *pecus*, in the Question: and *Laniorum*, the Substantive in the Answer, is govern'd of *pecus* understood, by *Quum duo*, &c.

1. *Whose* is that Hat? My Brother's.
2. *Whose* is this Inscription? Caesar's.

¶ Aut per dictionem, &c.

The second Exception.

WHEN a Question is asked by a word which hath different Constructions, that is, when the Verb in the Question requires one Case of the Noun that stands with it in the Question, and another of that which is in the Answer, whenever this happens, the Substantives must be each of them such Case as the Verb requires; not both the same Case: as,

Q. Furtine accusas, an homicidii? A. Utroque. Here furti is the Genitive, by one Grammar Rule, namely, Verba Accusandi, &c. And Utrouque, is the Ablative, by another Grammar Rule, namely, Uterque Nullus, &c,

1. What did your Horse stand you in? Five Pounds.

2. Was he acquitted of Felony, or Manslaughter? Of neither.

3. What fault does he accuse me of? Of most grievous things.

The Third Exception.

¶ Fallit denique, &c.

WHEN the Answer to a Question is any of these Pronoun-Possessives, Mine, Thine, His, &c. it must not be made by the same Case with the Word
in

in the Question, but the same with a Noun Substantive therein, whatsoever it be, agreeing with it in Case, Gender, and Number: as, Cujus est hæc Penna? Mea. Here Mea in the Answer is not made by the same Case with Cujus in the Question, but is the Nominative Case, agreeing in Case, Gender, and Number, with Penna in the Question, which word is understood in the Answer. Whose Pen is this? Mine, that is, my Pen.

1. Whose House do you live in? My own.

2. Whose Company dost thou love above any? Thine.

§ Comparativa & Superlativa, &c.

Adjectives of the Comparative and Superlative Degree, being put partitively, that is to say, having this English Of, or Among after them require a Genitive Case, from which Genitive Case they borrow their Gender: as, Digitorum, medius est longissimus. Here longissimus is of the same Gender with the Genitive Case Digitorum which it governs, because digitus is understood; longissimus digitorum being at length, longissimus digitus digitorum.

Comparatives.

1. Kill the fatter of the Capons to Supper, and let the other alone, till he be fatter.

2. The elder of the two Sons is like to come to a great Estate, but he is not half the Scholar, that his younger Brother is.

C 4.

Super-

Superlatives.

1. We have it from the Poets by Tradition, that *Cælus* was the *Antientest* of the Gods.

2. *Memnon* enter'd into single Combat with *Achilles*, the *valiantest* of all the *Grecians*, by whose powerful hand he was slain.

¶ Comparativum autem, &c.

THE Comparative is referred to two, the Superlative to more. This Rule is only for propriety of Speech. As if *Lily* should have said, when you compare but two Things or Persons together, you must use the Comparative: when you speak of more than two, you must use the Superlative. The *Wiser* of the three, is false English, and so is, the *wisest* of the two.

1. *Venus* the *most Beautiful* of the Goddesses married *Vulcan* the *ugliest* of the Gods.

2. Of my *Feet* the left is the *Weaker*, of my *Arms* the Right is the *stronger*; and of my *Eyes* the Right is the *clearer*.

¶ Com-

¶ Comparativa cum exponuntur per
quàm, &c.

WHEN this English, Than, comes after an Adjective of the Comparative degree, you may leave Than out, and put the Noun following in the Ablative Case, to be govern'd of the Comparative Adjective. If you put than in, and set down quàm for it, (which you must not do under this Rule ;) then the Noun following must be such Case as quàm couples.

1. No one was *more frugal than* he of two pretious things in Mans life, his Time, and his Revenue; no one wiser in the disposal of both.

2. As in the extremity of Pain, minutes seem *longer than* days, so in a transport of Pleasure, days seem *swifter than* minutes.

3. What am I *better than* the poorest Man who begs an Alms, unless I be wiser and *more virtuous than* he ?

4. With many Men, Reading is nothing *better than* a dozing kind of Idleness.

¶ Adsciscunt & alterum, &c.

Adjectives of the Comparative Degree govern a second Ablative Case also, which Ablative Case signifies the measure or degree of exceeding. As the Sign of the former Ablative Case, was, Than, so the Sign of this Ablative Case is, By ; which

Sign is sometimes exprest in English, but oftner, I think, understood.

1. Men will think that he is *no (nihilò) better* Physician than the rest, who hath no better success in his Cures.

2. Thy Friend is dead. Then there are *fewer* Men in the World by *one* than there were.

3. *The older we grow, the wiser one would think we should be.*

¶ Tanto Quanto, &c.

Adjectives of the Comparative Degree may have any Ablative Cases after them, of the Measure of Exceeding: as for Adjectives of the Superlative Degree, they admit only of these three, Tanto, Quanto, Multo. As for Longè, that is an Adverb, and therefore foreign to the business: as for Ætate, and Natu, they are Ablatives of the Matter.

1. By *how much* Bavius and Mævius were the worst of all Poets, by *so much* Homer, Virgil, and Milton are the best.

2. *Moses his History is by much the best that ever was wrote.*

Construction of Adjectives governing a Dative Case.

¶ Adjectiva quibus Commodum, &c.

Adjectives that signifie Commodum, that is, fitness, convenience, suitability: or Incommodum, that is, unfitness, inconvenience, unsuitableness; likeness, or unlikeness; pleasure; submitting; or any manner of relation, or belonging to any thing, require a Dative Case. The Sign of Relation is To, or For.

Suitableness.

1. Men may be happy in all Estates, if they have but a Mind suited to (*accommodus*) their Condition.

2. The Morning is a Time convenient (*opportunus*) for Study.

3. What is more agreeable to Reason, than that you should go off this Stage of the World, and make room for new Actors, and a new Scene, as your Predecessors made room for you?

Unsuit-

Unsuitableness.

1. I shall be very glad to see you at my House
 Morro w, if it be not *incommodious* to you.

Likeness.

1. The life of Man is *like* a Game at Tables ;
 The chance is not in our power, but to play it
 well, is.

Unlikeness.

1. He that Contends where he is sure to be
 worsted, is not *unlike* the *Viper* that snapt at the
 File.

Pleasure.

1. The Tunes of the *Sirens* were so *delightful*
 to the *Ears* of those that heard them, that they
 Ravished all Passengers.

Submission.

1. O *Jupiter*, says *Ceres*, I am come a *Suppliant*
 to you in behalf of my own Bloud, and in behalf
 of thine.

Relation.

Relation.

1. People generally speaking are *kind* to their Neighbours for their own sakes.

2. Nothing but Moderation and Greatness of Mind can make, either a Prosperous, or Adverse Fortune *easie* to us.

3. Anger is *next kin* to Cruelty.

4. Ill Qualities are catching, as well as Diseases; and the Mind is at least as much, if not a great deal more, *liable* to Infection, than the Body.

¶ Quædam ex his, &c.

An Exception.

Some Adjectives signifying Likeness, or Unlikeness, may have a Genitive Case: as,

1. There is a Beast in the North parts of Europe not *unlike* an Elk, that hath no bendings in his Knees, and therefore never lyes down, but rests leaning against a Tree.

2. Great Wits are *allied* to Mad Men.

Com-

Communis, alienus, &c.

THese three Adjectives, Communis, Alienus, and Immunis, govern, each of them, several Cases; as the Examples to the Rule shew.

*Communis**A Genitive.*

1. Every body can tell you, that Calamities are common to all mankind.

*Communis**With a Dative.*

1. We are not to condemn any thing that is common to a Nation: for Custom defends it.

† Note. When two Persons or Things follow this Adjective with (and) between them, (and) must not be made by & but by the Preposition *Cum* with an Ablative Case.

1. A sudden Death is equally common to good and bad. Therefore it is horrible indeed to dye ill, but not to dye suddenly.

Alienus.

Alienus

With a Dative.

1. We spend our Time in Pursuit of Things wholly *foreign* to our *Business*.
2. Riding is *bad* for Men troubled with the Gour,

Alienus

With an Ablative Case.

1. It is not consistent with the Dignity of a Judge, when he comes to pronounce Sentence, to express any signs of Anger, in his Looks, Words, or Gestures.

Alienus

With an Ablative and the Preposition A or Ab.

1. Have you so much spare time from your own business, as to mind other Mens affairs, and such, as do not at all concern you? Ans. I am a Man, and therefore reckon no office of Humanity *foreign* to my *business*.

Alienus.

*Alienus.**With a Genitive Case.*

1. A frank nature is not fit for secrets.

*Immunis,**With a Genitive Case.*

1. A Conscience free from guilt laughs at false Accusers; Fear is proper to Offenders.

With an Ablative.

1. Free from faults, free from Punishments.

With an Ablative and a Preposition.

1. In the Grave there are none greater than other; but the Servant is free from the Power of his Master.

¶ *Natus,*

¶ Natus, commodus, &c.

THese seven Adjectives, Natus, commodus, &c. with many more not mention'd in the Rule; as, Proclivis, promptus, segnis, rudis, &c. govern an Accusative Case with the Preposition Ad, which Accusative Case signifies the end, purpose, or use to or, for which, any Thing, or Person is fit, unfit, made, born, &c. An Instance will make it plain. Man was born to Labour. Labour here being the End or Purpose, for which Man was born, you may make it, ad laborem natus est Homo. Natusque ad sacra Cithæron, made by Nature convenient for the celebrating Bacchus his Holy Rites.

1. Every one is not made to govern States, to distribute Justice, to resolve great Doubts, and end Controversies.

2. It is enough for such a little Creature as Man, to be good for one thing.

3. A Member unprofitable to the Commonwealth, is fitter to be cut off, than continued on.

4. How prone are we to Hatred, and how backward to Love?

5. He that uses himself only to Books, is fit for nothing but a Book; and he that Converses with no body, is fit to Converse with no body.

¶ Ver-

¶ Verbalia in bilis, &c.

Verbals in bilis, that is to say, Nouns Adjective derived from Verbs, and ending in bilis, of the Passive signification; as also Participials in Dus, govern a Dative Case of the Thing, or Person. The difference between a Participle in Dus, and a Participial in Dus, is this. The Participle in Dus carries with it the sense of time future: as Memorandus the Participle signifies to be mention'd hereafter; whereas Memorandus the Participial signifies only fit to be mention'd, or memorable, without any respect at all to Tense, or Time, which are all one.

1. *Nemesis* is said to be a Goddess to be revered (*venerabilis*) by all, but to be feared by none but Potentates, and Fortune's Favourites.

2. He dyed, to be lamented I confess by many, but to be lamented by none more than my self.

3. His Skin was so hard, that no Arrow could pierce it.

Adjectives

Adjectives governing an Accusative Case.

¶ *Magnitudinis Mensura, &c.*

Substantives signifying Measure (as, Inch, Yard, Ell, &c.) are put after Adjectives of like signification, that is, Adjectives that signify Dimension (as long, broad, thick, &c.) in the Accusative, Ablative, and sometimes Genitive Case. When you have an Accusative Case, Ad, may be understood, when an Ablative, A, when a Genitive, longitudine, latitudine, &c. *latas pedum dentum, being at length, latas latitudine pedum dentum.*

Accusative.

1. *Noahs Ark was three hundred Cubits long, fifty wide, and thirty high.*

Ablative.

1. *The Walls of Babylon were two hundred Foot high, and fifty broad: so that six Chariots might conveniently pass upon them in a row.*

Genitive.

Genitive.

1. Some with *Strabo* relate, that the *Colossus* was seventy *Cubits* high; and others affirm, that its Height amounted to Eighty.

Adjectives governing an Ablative Case.¶ *Adjectiva quæ ad copiam, &c.*

Adjectives that signifie Plenty, as rich, full, laden with, stored with, fruitful of, &c. in Latin, *plenus, dives, onustus, foetus, fertilis, satur, &c.* Adjectives also that signifie Want, as, poor, destitute, empty, void, bare of, &c. in Latin, *nudus, cassus, indigus, egenus, orbis, viduus, vacuus, inanis, expers, &c.* govern an Ablative Case, and sometime a Genitive.

Adjectives signifying Plenty.

1. The Gods gave *Pandora* a Box full of all *miseries* and *Calamities*, only in the Bottom of it they put *Hope*.

2. The Conversation of a great part of Men is all designing and insidious, full of *Flattery* and *Falskood*, of good Words, and ill Offices.

Adjectives

Adjectives signifying Want.

1. They are sturdy, not generous, who are *void* of all Grief.
2. The Man that is *void* of fear, may soon be just.
3. I should always wish to have *fewest* of (*pauperimus sum*) those goods, which make the Owner of them unhappy.

¶ *Nomina diversitatis, &c.*

Adjectives of Diversity, that is, Adjectives that signify Contrariety, Difference, Distinction, (in English *Diverse* or *Different*, in Latin, *alter*, *alius*, or *diversus*) govern the Substantive following, whether Noun or Pronoun, in the Ablative Case; with the Preposition, *a* or *ab*.

1. This is quite *another* thing from what you said just now.
2. I am *another* Man from what I was the other day.
3. *Hypocrites* speak things *different* from what they think.

¶ *Non-*

¶ Nonnunquam etiam Dativum.

Sometimes Adjectives that signifie Contrariety, or Difference, govern a Dative Case: as,

1. A good Man is as *different* from a bad Man, as Light from Darknes.
2. Wisdom and Folly are widely *different* from one another; but it is Discourse, that lays them open, and makes the distinction conspicuous.

¶ Adjectiva regunt Ablativum, &c.

Words, that signifie the Cause why a Thing or Person is so or so: are put after Adjectives in the Ablative Case: as, *pallidus irâ*. Here *irâ* is the Ablative Case govern'd of *pallidus*; Anger being the Cause why the Man was pale.

1. Let us make that *light* by *Patience* and *Constancy*, which cannot otherwise be amended.
2. He was a Man not more *illustrious* for his *Birth*, than his *Virtue*.
3. The Stag was *proud* of his *Horns*, that were the Ruin of him; but made slight of his pitiful *Shanks*, which, if it had not been for his branching *Head*, would have brought him off.

¶ Forma

¶ Forma vel Modus, &c.

Words that signifie the Form, that is, the Nature, or Being of a thing, or that, wherein a thing consists: as also words that signifie the manner or fashion of a thing, are put after Adjectives, in the Ablative Case. The Sign is [in] usually. [Naturâ parens] and [præceptor consilii] indeed are examples of Substantives governing an Ablative Case by this Rule. But Lily, I think, might have spared these two Examples, for method sake; since he pretends here to treat only of what Cases Adjectives govern.

1. She was in *Stature* big and tall, in *visage* grim and stern, in *voice* harsh.

2. We are rather for that which is Fair, and *Plausible* in *Appearance*, than for that which is Plain and *Profitable* in *Effect*.

¶ Dignus indignus, &c.

These seven Adjectives (for so many there are, if you take in, *fretus*) require the Substantive following them to be put in the Ablative Case. The Sign in English after *dignus* and *indignus* is usually [of] the Sign after *præditus* and *contentus* [with] the Sign after *fretus* [upon.]

Dignus.

Dignus.

1. Not he that merely finds fault, but he that finds fault with Reason, is *worthy* of praise.

2. I wish I could but utter a Song *worthy* of the Goddess; doubtless the Goddess is *worthy* of a Song.

Indignus.

1. The proud Man overlooks all other Men, as if they were *not worthy* of the least respect from him.

Præditus.

1. He was a Man *endued* with all nobleness of mind, frugal, temperate, mild, and magnanimous.

Captus.

1. A Soldier *disabled* in his Limbs, ought to be provided for by others.

Extorris.

Extorris.

1. Being *banished* my own Country I was forc'd to betake my self for safety, to my Enemies.

Fretur.

1. I *relying* upon thy *honesty*, neglected my own safety; for thou void of that, deceivedst me.

Contentus.

1. The greatest part of Mankind have great reason to be *contented* with the *shortness* of Life, because they have no temptation to wish it longer.

Construction of Pronouns.

¶ Sui & suus reciproca sunt, &c.

THE several Cases of the Pronoun Primitive [sui] and of the Pronoun Possessive [suus] are reciprocal, that is, mean and refer to that Thing, Person, or Creature, that went before either in the same Clause, that is, within the same Stops: or if not in the same Clause, yet in a Clause connected by a Conjunction Copulative, as, [ne] ut] si] &c. an
D instance

instance may make it plain. Peter admires himself too much. Here it is plain [himself] must be made by [se] because [himself] means Peter, and refers to him in the same Clause. Again, Peter begs earnestly of you, that you would not forsake him. Here I confess [him] is not in the same Clause with Peter (for there is a stop between) yet because it can mean nothing but Peter, and is connected with the former Clause by the Copula [ne] you must not make [illum] but [se] for it.

Note, therefore when [him] or [them] may be turn'd into [himself] or [themselves] you must use some Case of the Primitive [sui] so also when [his] or [their] may be turn'd into [his own] or [their own] you must use some Case of the Possessive [suus] not [is] ille] or [iste.]

In the same Clause.

1. Orpheus drew the Woods after him, and made the very Stones come and place themselves in an orderly and decent fashion about him.

2. Our Saviour perhaps did not mourn for his Friend Lazarus, because he was dead, but because he was to live again.

In a Clause connected by a Copula.

1. Pluto caught up Proserpine, as she was gathering Flowers in the Meadows of Sicily, and carried her away with him in his Chariot to the Shades below.

Hic & ille cum, &c.

WHen Hic and Ille in a Sentence have respect to two Substantives going before (either Persons or Things) Hic usually means the latter of the two Substantives, or that Substantive that stands nearer it; Ille means the former of the two, or that Substantive that stands at a greater distance off from it. Hic, is Englished by [This] [the one] [the latter] Ille by [That] [the other] [the former.]

1. *Pentheus* and *Orpheus* were torn in pieces by the *Bacchanal Women*, the *former*, for getting upon a Tree to behold their Ceremonies, the *latter*, for making melody with his Harp.

Construction of Verbs Personal.

Verbs requiring a Nominative Case.

¶ Verba Substantiva, &c.

Verbs Substantive, or Verbs that signifie Being, as *sum*, *forem*, *fiō*, *existo*; and Passives, signifying to be call'd, accounted, and the like, as *dicor*, *vocor*, *salutor*, *appellor*, *habeor*, *existimor*, *videor*, *putor*; also Verbs of motion or rest; as *discedo*, *incedo*, *curro*, *sedeo*, *dormio*,

and such like, require a Nominative Case after them as they have before them, because both Cases belong to the same Person or Thing, and the latter is rather in apposition with the former, than govern'd by the Verb.

1. *Anger* is a short *Madness*.
2. *Virtue* would be but a very melancholy and uncomfortable thing, if it should always be so unfortunate, as never to meet with due Esteem and Approbation.
3. Mere *Poverty* is not so great an affliction, as *Poverty* after *Riches*, and want after *Abundance*.
4. *Pan* was accounted the *Leader*, and *Commander* of the *Nymphs*, which were always wont to Dance the Rounds about him.
5. When *Necessity* spurs, *Despair* will be call'd *Wisdom*.

¶ Denique omnia fere, &c.

ANY Verb, of what sort soever it be, has a Nominative Case after it, of an Adjective coming next to it, which agrees with the Nominative Case to the Verb.

1. *Eriobomus* invented the use of *Chariots* first, whereby the upper part of his Body which was well proportioned, might be seen, and the lower part, which was deformed, might be hid.

2. *Icarus*

2. *Icarus* being to cross the Sea by flight, was ordered by his Father to fly neither too high nor too low ; but he soaring too high, fell down *headlong*, and perished in the Water.

3. Plain Dealing is a Jewel, but he that wears it, shall dye poor.

† **B**R *supposito Verbi* (which is an odd Expression) may perhaps be meant the Sentence. If so, then the Rule has this use. If the Sentence be the Nominative Case to the Verb, the Adjective following the Verb must be the Nominative Case, Neuter Gender, to agree with the Sentence.

1. 'Tis easier not to begin Disputes, than to put an end to them.

2. Good God! How easie is it to quench a Sound, and an Honest Thirst?

† **N**ote, an Adverb ending in [ly] may often elegantly be made by an Adjective of the Nominative Case, to agree with the Nominative Case to the Verb ; as,

1. It is commonly the lot of those that suffer, to be thought guilty of those Crimes, for which they innocently suffer.

2. People obey unwillingly, when they are commanded harshly. A Generous Horse rides best with an easie Bit.

3. Our time slides away insensibly, and few Men take notice how it goes.

¶ Infinitum quoque utrinque, &c.

THE Infinitive Mood *Esse* and other Infinitives, Neuter or Passive, like to *Esse*, in signification, require the same Case after them, that stands next before them, whether it be a Nominative, Accusative, or Dative.

Nominative.

1. Artificers have this Prerogative, to find a welcome in all Countries, so that *Banishment* to an excellent Workman, can hardly be call'd a punishment.

Accusative.

1. The Poets say that *Proteus* was Neptune's Herdsman, and so excellent a Prophet, that he knew not only things to come, but even things past, as well as present.

2. Men always judge the present *War* wherein they live, to be greatest; and when it is past, admire more those, that were before it.

A Dative Case after an Infinitive Mood.

1. *We* may be good in every condition. A Tyrant may make me suffer torments, but he cannot make me do a dishonest Action.

2. I may be poor, but still I may be just, and I may be contented.

3. If it were advantageous for Men to be Christians, there would no doubt be a World of Hypocrites, and counterfeit Professors.

Verbs Personal governing a Genitive.

¶ Sum Genitivum postulat, &c.

THE Verb Sum, as often as it signifies Possession; or, part, duty, property, requires a Genitive Case of the Noun following. There are two Reasons of this Construction. Sum, when it signifies Possession, governs a Genitive Case, because the thing possessed is understood; pecus est Melibæi, being at length, pecus est pecus Melibæi. When it signifies Part, or Duty, it is said to govern a Genitive, because Officium or some such Word is understood; Regum est, being at length Regum est officium.

1. If a saying be good, it matters not much, whether it be a Christian's or a Heathen's.

2. I was Pompey's, but now am Caesar's.

3. Is there no end of adding House to House, and Field to Field? Vain Man! Thou must shortly remove thy Dwelling, and then, whose shall all these things be?

4. It is the Duty of a Subject to obey his Prince, and of a Servant, to execute his Masters Commands.

D 4

5. Tis

5. 'Tis the part of a Wise Man to prefer things necessary before matters of Ornament, or Pleasure.

6. It is the Part of a Wise and good Man, neither to say, nor to do any thing, that he may be the worse, and cannot be the better for.

7. It is a Mark of Ingenuity, to make no difference or respect of Persons, but to give up our Assent to Truth, let it come from what hand it will.

¶ Excipiuntur hi Nominativi, &c.

THIS is an Exception to the latter part of Sum Genitivum, &c. namely, Ad aliquid pertinere.

If the English runs thus: it is my part, it is thy part, &c. You must at no hand say in Latin, est mei, est tui, &c. But put the Possessive in the Neuter Gender, to agree with [Officium] understood, or with the Sentence.

1. To return good for good, is the part of a Man.

2. It is ~~beastly~~ to dissolve in a luxurious sloth.

3. It belongs not to me to mind your business.

4. It is thy part to suffer all things alike.

5. It is your part, who are a Servant, to do what you are bid, not to inquire, what is the reason of doing it.

6. It is not our business to bring death upon our selves, but to receive it patiently, when inflicted by others.

¶ Verba

¶ Verba æstimandi, &c.

VErbs of estimating, rating, valuing, prizing, regarding, making account of (in Latin, duco, puto, deputo, facio, pendo, habeo, &c.) require a Genitive Case of that word which signifies the Price or Value, and which answers to the Question, at what rate, or how much. And if they be Transitive, they have, besides a Genitive of the Value, an Accusative also of the Thing or Person valued.

1. We use to *value* a small Favour, if it be done to us by one that is far above us, *more*, than a far greater, done to us by a mean and inconsiderable Person.

2. Nobleness of Birth *is very much regarded*.

3. Honesty *is little set by*.

4. One Eye-witness *is worth more*, than ten, that go by hear say.

5. Contempt is, when a Man *thinks* another of little worth, in comparison to himself.

6. That, which we *value most*, we endeavour to preserve in the greatest security.

7. 'Tis not a *Straw matter*, whether the Cause be right or wrong; where the Judges, Jury, and Witnesses are in a Conspiracy against the Prisoner.

¶ Æstimo vel Genitivum vel Abl. &c.

THIS single Verb Æstimo governs either a Genitive or an Ablative of the Value: the rest only a Genitive.

1. To *value* your self *much*, is to have others *value* you *little* : tho sometimes he who *values* himself *little*, is by others *valued* not *much*.

¶ Flocci, &c.

FLocci, nauci, &c. are added to *æstimo*, *pendo*, *facio*, &c.

1. He that in dangerous times wants *Courage*, will not *make* a *Commander* *worth* a *Nut-shell*.

2. I do not *value* all his *Wisdom* a *hair*, who is not *wile* for himself.

3. I *care* not a *Straw* for him, who *values* not me *this*.

¶ Singularia sunt ista, &c:

ÆQui or boni facio, æqui or boni Consulo (for you must not use æqui and boni both at the same time, without a Conjunction) are Latin for, I take in good part.

1. Take in good part, and make the best of every thing that happens.

¶ Verba accusandi, &c.

Verbs of *Accusing*, *Charging* or *Convicting* (in Latin, *accuso*, *infirmulo*, *urgeo*, *alligo*, *arguo*, *coarguo*) of *Condemning* (in Latin, *damno*, *condemno*) of *Admonishing*, or *Remembering* (in Latin,

Latin, moneo, admoneo, commoneo, commonefacio) of *Acquitting*, or *Clearing* (in Latin, absolvo, purgo, libero, &c.) will have, besides their *Accusative*, a *Genitive* of the *Crime* that any one is *Charg'd*, *Accused*, *Convicted*, *Condemned*, *Cleared*, or *Warned* of. The signs in English are, of, for, from, or with.

Accusing.

1. He that is not content with his Lot, *accuses* the Gods of *Injustice*.

2. To *charge* a Man with *Hypocrisie*, without some plain and manifest indication of it, is to judge his Heart, when we know nothing of it.

Condemning.

1. If you *condemn* me of *Prodigality*, take care I do not *condemn* you of *Covetousness*.

2. Seeing the same Man *condemns* me of *Silence*, and *Speech*, it is a good Argument, that I am moderate, and unblamable in both.

Admonishing, Remembring, Telling of.

1. If a Man cannot endure to be told of his *Faults*, it is a shrewd sign he is in the way to be undone.

† **T**Hese Verbs of Admonishing, Remembring, or Warning, may also have a Genitive Case of the Thing (though no Crime) or Person, that one is Admonished, Remembred or Warn'd of.

1. That you were pleased to put me in mind of my Duty, when you saw me negligent, I am much beholden to you.

2. Since I am at a distance from you, pray put me in mind of you, by frequent writing.

Absolving, Clearing, or Acquitting.

1. He is acquitted of Ingratitude, that heartily wishes he could make a return.

¶ Vertitur hic Genitivus, &c.

THIS Genitive Case of the Crime or Thing is often turn'd into an Ablative Case, sometimes with the Preposition De, but usually without; yet Verbs of Admonishing or Remembring never have an Ablative without De.

1. When we are admonished of a Fault, we ought to amend it.

2. He spoils a new kindness, who, when he is bestowing it, puts the Receiver in mind of an old one.

3. He

3. He that *condemns* another of *Superstition*, should be careful that himself deserve not to be *condemned* of *Hypocrisis*.

4. Is he *acquitted* of the *Theft*, of which he was *accused*?

¶ *Uterque, Nullus, Alter, &c.*

These six Words, *Uterque, Nullus, Alter, Neuter, Alius, Ambo*, and all Adjectives of the Superlative Degree cause the Substantive, they agree with, to be put in no other Case but the Ablative after such sort of Verbs, that is, after Verbs of *Accusing, Condemning, &c.*

1. Was he *accused* of *Covetousness*, or *Prodigality*; Of both.

2. Of what Crime art thou *Convicted*? Of none.

3. Are you *accused* of *Murder* or of *Perjury*? Of neither, but of a quite contrary Crime.

4. An innocent Man is sometimes *condemned* of most grievous things.

¶ *Satago, Misereor, &c.*

These three Verbs, *Satago, Misereor, and Miseresco*, require a Genitive Case, *Satago*, of the Thing we are busy about, *Misereor*, and *Miseresco*, of the Thing or Person we pity.

Satago.

Satago.

1. He that *has his hands full of his own business*, is not at leisure to mind other Men's.

Misereor, Misereſco.

1. *Jupiter pitying Tisbonus*, who was grown extremely feeble with old Age, at length turn'd him into a Grass-hopper.

2. We many times envy the Men that are Miserable in all their great Pomp and State, and *pity them* who are happy in their obscurity.

¶ *Reminiſcor Recordor, &c.*

THeſe four Verbs, *Reminiſcor, Recordor, Olivifcor, and Memini*, will have a Genitive, or an Accuſative Caſe of the Perſon or Thing remembered, or forgotten.

1. Your goodneſs teaches you to *forget* the many obligations you have laid upon me, *which* I ought always to remember.

2. Old Age is forgetful; and yet I believe never any old Man *forgot* the Place where he laid his Gold,

¶ *Memi-*

¶ Memini de hac re, &c.

THIS Verb Memini, when it is construed to make mention of, has after it an Ablative with the Preposition De.

1. I never make mention of good King Henry the Sixth, but with thankfulness.

¶ Potior aut Genitivo, &c.

THIS single Verb Potior signifying to Obtain, or get Possession of, governs either an Ablative or a Genitive Case.

1. I would not speak ill of an innocent Man, though I were sure thereby to get a Kingdom.

2. After a long Fight, our Men got to be Masters of the Enemy's Baggage, and Camp.

3. What labouring Man is not glad that his Work is over? What Mariner is not glad that he has weathered all Storms, and got to his desired Haven?

Verbs

Verbs Personal governing a Dative Case.

¶ Omnia Verba acquisitivæ, &c.

ALL manner of Verbs, when used to express Acquisition, commonly Englished with To, or, For, require after them a Dative Case of that Noun to which any thing is procured, of what sort soever the thing procured is, whether good, bad, or indifferent. If the Verbs are Active, they govern commonly an Accusative of the Thing, and a Dative of the Person, as, magnam sibi laudem peperit: if Passive or Neuter, a Dative only, as, non omnibus dormio.

1. There are no Snares so dangerous as those that are laid for us under the name of good Offices.

2. No Man can be truly Happy, who is not every Hour of his Life prepar'd for the worst that can befall him.

3. What Havock and Destruction did *Cæsar* and *Alexander* make in the World, that they might gain to themselves the empty Title of Conquerors of it?

¶ Huic

¶ Huic Regular, &c.

To this Rule belong several sort of Verbs.

IN the first place, Verbs that signifie suitableness, or unsuitableness, advantage, or disadvantage, good, or harm (in Latin, commodo, incommodo, opitutor, patrocinor, medeor, gratulor, grator, faveo, parco, indulgeo, &c.) govern a Dative Case.

1. *Diomedes* was instigated by *Pallas* not to spare *Venus* a jot, if he met her in Fight; accordingly he wounded her in the right Arm.

2. *Cardan* tells us that he used to cure little griefs by Play and Sports, and great ones by false hopes.

3. 'Tis Generous to forgive an Enemy.

4. It is not the speed of a Horse altogether that pleases us, unless we find that he can stop and turn at pleasure.

5. He hurts the innocent, that spares the guilty.

6. Care must be taken, that, whilst we do good to some, we do not harm others.

¶ Ex his Quædam etiam, &c.

Some of those Verbs that signifie suitableness, or unsuitableness, govern an Accusative Case. And some of those, that govern a Dative, may instead of it, have an Accusative (of the thing) with the Proposition Ad.

1. Whether

1. Whether Nature or Art *contributes* more to Eloquence, may admit of a Dispute.
2. A spare Diet *conduces* much to long life.
3. He is a dangerous Man that reads but one Book ; he that *studies* but *one thing*, must needs be too hard for any Man at that.

† **N**ote. *Lædo*, *Juvo*, *Adjuvo*, and *Delecto*, govern an *Accusative* only, never a *Dative*. *Nocceo* governs always a *Dative*, never an *Accusative*.

1. Whatsoever *hurts* the Body or Mind, disposes a Man to be froward.
2. There are none can *hurt us* in the Grave, tho they be never so malicious.
3. There are a sort of Men *whom* the spilling of Humane Blood *delights*.
4. Fortune *helps* the *Bold*. Many a Man loses his Life, for being over-sollicitous to save it.
5. The affected tone of a Player *offends* our Ears, in a Pulpit.

¶ Verba comparandi, &c.

Verbs of Comparing (in Latin, *comparo*, *compono*, *contendo*, *confero*, *æquo*, *adæquo*, *æquiparo*, &c.) govern a *Dative Case* of the Thing or Person *wherewith* another is compared. The sign is *To*, or *With*.

1. Compare what thou hast now, *with that* which thou hast.

2. Virgil compares the overthrow of Troy, after a long War, *to the fall* of an old Oak, hewn round about, and at last, with much ado, after many heavy blows, coming to the Ground.

¶ Aliquando additur Ablativus, &c.

Sometimes Verbs of Comparing have an Ablative Case after them, *with the Preposition cum* : as,

1. If you must needs compare your self *with others*, then Compare your self *with all Men*, and not *with a few*.

¶ Aliquando Accusativus, &c.

Sometimes an Accusative with the Preposition *ad* : as,

1. If Virgil be compared to Homer in Descriptions, it is manifest that Homer ought to be preferred, tho Virgil himself were to be the Judge.

¶ Verba dandi, &c.

Verbs betokening to give (in Latin, do, dono, largior, dedo, tribuo, ministro, suppedito, commodo, præbeo, exhibeo, &c.) Verbs also betokening to restore, or return (in Latin, reddo, restituro, refero, &c.) add to their Accusative of the Thing

Thing given or restored, a Dative of the Person
[to whom.]

1. Nothing is more awry from the Law of God and Nature, than that a Woman should give Laws to Men.

2. All the antient learned Men both of Greece and Rome, have given the first place in Poetry to Homer.

3. If some God would offer (largior) me, at this Age, to be a Child again, and to cry in the Cradle, I would earnestly refuse it.

Restoring or Returning.

1. It is barbarous to return injuries to those, that we have received kindness from.

¶ *Hæc variam habent, &c.*

These Verbs, namely, dono, impertio, aspergo, inferno, consulo, metuo, timeo, formido, &c. govern Cases several ways, some in the same Sense, some in a different Sense.

In the same Sense.

1. When Perseus went to destroy Medusa, three of the Gods presented him with Arms and Gifts: Mercury gave him Wings to his Feet, Pluto a Helmet, Pallas a Shield, and a Looking-glass.

2. The

2. The most valuable Present *that* Nature *has* made *us*, is Life.

3. Ceres being laugh't at by an impudent Boy, as she was drinking, *dash't the remainder of the Liquor in his Face*, and turn'd him into an Eel.

4. I had no sooner bid my Man Saddle my Horse, but it fell a raining.

5. Absent Friends *impart many greetings to each other*, by Messengers or Letters.

Variety of Construction in a different Sense.

Consulo.

THIS Verb, when it signifies to consult, or advise with, governs an Accusative of the Person consulted, or advised with, and an Ablative of the thing [concerning which] with the Preposition *de*.

1. He that went to consult Proteus about any thing, could by no other means obtain his advice, but by catching him in Manacles, and holding him fast therewith.

2. If you desire a covetous Man in his sickness to consult a Physician about his Distemper, he says he is not so ill.

WHEN Consulo signifies to advise for, or look to, it governs a Dative of the Thing or Person advised for, or look to.

1. Men in distress will *look to themselves* in the first place, and leave their Companions to shift as they can.

WHEN the Construing of it is Statuo, that is, when it signifies to contrive, or order a matter, it governs an Accusative of the thing determin'd, and an Accusative also of the Person [against whom] but not without the Preposition in.

1. He determin'd that very ill against himself.

Metuo, timeo, &c.

THE Thing or Person that we are solicitous or concern'd for, is put after any of these three Verbs, metuo, timeo, & formido, in the Dative, or Ablative with [de.]

1. I now am afraid for him: were it not for him, I should have lookt to my self well enough.

THE Thing or Person, that we apprehend danger from, in the Accusative, or Ablative with the Preposition [a.]

1. The Hares are afraid of the Dogs, and the Eagles. The Frogs are afraid of the Hares, and twenty to one but something else is afraid of the Frogs.

¶ Verba

¶ Verba promittendi ac solvendi, &c.

Verbs signifying to Promise (in Latin, promitto, polliceor, spondeo, recipio, &c.) Verbs also signifying to Pay (in Latin, solvo, exsolvo, pendo, numero, dinumero, annumero, &c.) require a Dative Case after them, of the Person to whom, with an Accusative of the Thing.

1. Apollo promis'd Cassandra the Gift of Prophesying, but afterwards being rejected by her in his Suit, he annex'd this Penalty to his Promise, that she should ever foretel the Truth, but never be believed.

Verbs signifying Paying.

1. It is according to Prudence, as well as Nature, to pay that Honour to your Parents, that you expect your Children should pay to you.

2. Many of the Nobility pay no Debt, but what they pay to Nature.

¶ Verba Imperandi, &c.

Verbs signifying to Command (in English, bid, rule, domineer-over, &c. (in Latin, impero, præcipio, dominor, edico, moderor, tempero, &c. Verbs also signifying to shew, unfold, discover, signifie, &c.) in Latin, dico, narro, declaro, explico, monstro, aperio, significo, &c.) require after them a Dative of the Person, with an Accusative of the thing, if they be Transitive.

Commanding.

Commanding.

1. I charge you not to think of carrying the Child out any whither.

Shewing or Telling.

1. One said to his Friend when he saw him weeping for his Wife; I thought you had known that you married a Woman, and not a Goddess.

TO Verbs of Commanding may be added Verbs of Perswading; particularity *Suadeo* and *Persuadeo*.

1. The *Cyclopes*, for their fierceness and cruelty were by *Jupiter* cast into Hell; but *Tellus* perswaded *Jupiter* to set them at liberty, and put them to Forge Thunder-Bolts.

2. How difficult a thing is it, to perswade Men to be happy?

¶ *Dicimus tempero, &c.*

THese two Verbs *tempero* and *moderor*, may have after them either an Accusative or Dative of the Person, or Thing govern'd.

1. In

1. In every thing *rule* but *thy self*, and thou shalt be at ease.

2. It is an idle thing to pretend, that we cannot govern our *Anger*.

3. Those who in the general course of their Lives govern themselves by no Rule, are ridiculous, when they pretend Conscience in any thing.

Refero.

WHEN *Refero* is Construed by, *Propono*, that is, when it signifies to propound, or to put to the consideration of; it governs an Accusative Case with [ad] of the Person, to whom the matter is propounded.

1. I am willing to refer it to any Painter, whether Likeness be not the main thing in a Picture.

Scribo, mitto.

THESE two Verbs govern a Dative, or Accusative of the Person, with the Preposition [ad]

1. I writ to you last Week to send me the *Virgil* I left at your House; but I have received no Answer yet.

2. I was much surpris'd to find you blame me, for neglecting to write to you, for I never miss any occasion of sending to you.

3. In *Russia*, when there is love between two, the Man among other trifling Gifts, sends to the
E Woman

Woman a Whip, to signifie, if she offend, what she must expect.

Do tibi literas, &c.

THE Person we give the Letter to, to carry, must be the Dative; the Person to whom we send the Letter, the Accusative with *ad*, by reason of something understood, *Do ad te literas, being at length, do tabellario literas ad te perferendas.*

1. I gave the *Postman* a Letter to you with my own Hand. I wonder you should not receive it.

2. The Frogs, finding what Havock their new King, the Water-Snake, made with them, gave *Mercury* a message to *Jupiter*, to send 'em another King.

¶ Verba Fidendi, &c.

Verbs betokening to trust in English, believe, credit, commit, venture, &c. in Latin, *credo, fido, confido, committo, mando, &c. govern a Dative Case of the Person to whom, with an Accusative of the Thing.*

1. The *Druids* thought it not lawful to commit their Doctrin to Letters.

2. The Stag trusted to his Head, that betray'd him, and found fault with his Legs, that would otherwise have brought him off,

3. We

3. We do not believe a Common *Liar*, even when he speaks true.

¶ *Verba obsequendi & repugnandi, &c.*

V*erbs signifying to Comply in English, flatter, sooth, obey, yield to, crouch to, &c. in Latin, Obsequor, cedo, servio, pareo, obedio, morigero, &c. Verbs also signifying the contrary, namely Resistance in English, cross, thwart, oppose, contradict, &c. require the Noun following (whether Person or Thing) to be put in the Dative Case.*

Verbs signifying Compliance.

1. If we would but deny our selves sometimes in unnecessary desires, even when it is in our power to *humour our selves* and *gratifie our desires*, it would be of excellent use,

2. There are no greater Slaves certainly, than those that *serve Anger*.

3. Bears, and Lions, by good usage, will be brought to *fawn upon their Masters*.

4. Let us *give way to wise Men*, and not squabble with Fools.

Verbs signifying Resistance.

1. He that *resists his own evil inclinations*, is more worthy of Laurel, than the Captain that *Conquers a stubborn Enemy*.

2. Do nothing that *fights* either against Honour, or Conscience.

3. It is infinitely easier to *prevent* ill Habits, than to Master them.

¶ At ex his quædam cum, &c.

SOME of those are found with other Cases besides a Dative.

This seems to be an Exception to, Omnia verba Acquisitivè, &c.

1. Men of contrary Manners will never agree together. What the Fuller makes clean, the Collier will be smutting again.

2. The Lion and the Lamb shall agree together, and the Leopard shall lye down with the Kid.

3. In all our Mountains none but Amyntas dares contend with Damon.

4. Though you were my Brother, yet if your Opinion disagreed with the truth, I would oppose you.

5. It is manifest to all Traders, that light Gains make heavy Purles.

6. The Image of Jupiter by Phidias, was so exquisitely fine, that nothing farther could be added to it.

7. The Romans had their Morning, and Meridian Sports. In the former, Men fought with wild Beasts; and in the latter, Men fought with one another.

¶ Auf.

¶ Ausculto tibi, id est, &c.

When Ausculto signifies to obey, it governs a Dative: when it signifies barely to harken, an Accusative.

To Obey, or follow the advice of.

1. I believe the Gods were sufficiently angry with me, since I *hearkned to him*.

To Harken barely.

1. A Man that designs evil unto others, *hearkens* greedily to him, that will tell false and mischievous Stories.

¶ Verba minandi, &c.

Verbs that signifie threatning, as, minor, minitor, interminor: or Anger, as irascor, indignor, succenseo, offendor, govern a Dative Case.

† Note. Minor, interminor, and minitor govern a Dative of the Person, and an Accusative of the thing threatned.

1. Jupiter conceiving a displeasure against (*succenseo*) Æsculapius, for restoring a dead Man to life by Physick, incens'd the Cyclops against him, who

who without delay slew him with a Thunder-bolt.

2. Melancholy Men seem *to be angry* not only with *all* others, but with themselves.

3. *Sirrah* (says *Socrates* to his Man) now would I beat you, if I were not *angry* with *you*.

4. A Tyrant may *threaten me* Death, but he shall not make me do a dishonest Action.

5. God *threatens Kings, Kings Lords, and Lords us*. He that's a Tyrant over one Man, is a Slave to another.

¶ Sum cum Compositis, &c.

SUM, and the Compounds of *sum*, as, *absum, adsum, desum, insum, intersum, præsum, prosum, subsum, &c.* (except this one Compound of *Sum, Possum*) require a Dative Case.

1. No Man can be properly said to be Miserable, that *is not wanting to himself*.

2. One Good Turn, they say, requires another: But yet He, that *does good to* (*prosum*) the *Wicked*, is well rewarded, if he comes off with a whole Skin.

3. Many in their Prosperity forget their Friends, that to their loss and hazard, *stood by* (*adsum*) *them* in their Adversity.

¶ Dati-

¶ *Dativum postulant Verba, &c.*

Certain Verbs compounded with these Nine Prepositions, *præ, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in, inter,* require a Dative Case after them. Note, The English of the Preposition, that these Verbs are compounded with, may in Construing be placed just before the Dative Case they govern: as, *Oppono me illi, I set my self against him.*

Præ.

1. A Purse was usually hung on the Statues of *Mercury*, to signifie, that he was the God of Gain, and Profit, and presided over Merchandising.

Ad.

1. He that mixes Railing with his Arguments, has likely an ill Cause.

Con.

1. As moderate Sleep conduceth to long Life, so much more, if it be quiet and not disturbed.

Sub.

1. No Man is to presume in Prosperity, or to despair in Adversity ; for good and ill Fortune do as naturally *succeed one another*, as Day and Night.

Ante.

1. Solomon *prefers* a Good Name *before* precious Ointment.

Post.

1. I contemn to the last degree that base wretch, that *Postpones* all things to Money.

Ob.

1. Who would pity him that *sets* his Reason *against himself*, and studies how to be as miserable as his mind can make him ?

In.

1. They *poured* Wine, and *put* Frankincense on the Head of the Victim, before they killed it.

Inter.

Inter.

1. He that *intermeddles* (interpono me) *with* other Mens *business*, breeds himself no small trouble.

V *Erbs also compounded with the Adverbs Satis, bene, and male, require a Dative Case after them.*

Satis.

1. We are so nice and hard to please, that *Demosthenes* himself does not *satisfie* us.

2. Knowledge is an endless thing, and it is impossible thoroughly to *satisfie* that *Appetite* in great and generous Minds.

Bené.

1. He is good, that *does good to others*.

2. I have learnt to lose as little of my kindness, as I can. I'll *do good to no Man* against his will certainly.

Malé.

1. *Speak ill of no body* ; and you are no more to hear Calumnies, than to report them.

2. Some of *Antigonus* his Soldiers were railing at him one Night, where there was but a Hanging between them: *Antigonus* over-heard them, and putting it gently aside; Soldiers, says he, stand a little further off, for fear the King should hear you.

¶ *Pauca ex his, &c.*

A Few (or rather many) Verbs compounded with those Prepositions, govern other Cases, some an Accusative, some an Ablative, some with, some without a Preposition.

1. *Atalanta* excelled all in swiftness.
2. He that excels others in Merit, ought to excel them in Preferment too.
3. There is in *Virtue* a secret Pleasure, that comforts a Man under the severest misfortunes.
4. *Demoſthenes* out-went all others of his Time in Eloquence.
5. The *Helvetians* surpass (præcedo) the rest of the *Gauls* in bravery.

¶ *Eſt pro Habeo, &c.*

THIS Verb *Sum*, *es*, *fui*, may often in making Latin be used for *habeo*, and then the Word that seems in the English to be the Nominative Case, shall be the Dative, to be govern'd of *Sum*, and the Word that seems to be the Accusative, shall be the Nominative: as, *est mihi mater*, I have a Mother, or, a Mother is to me.

1. The *Gree* had but one Eye, and one Tooth among them all; both which, she that had occasion to go abroad, was wont to take with her, and lay down again at her return.

2. Saturn had many Children, but devoured them as soon as they were born.

3. There is no pleasant thing in the World, but is as a Lilly among the Thorns; every *Rose* hath its Prickles.

4. Every thing has a wrong, as well as a right Handle.

¶ Huic confine, &c.

THIS Verb Suppetit, signifying, there is enough in readiness, has the very same Construction, and is also used for habeo.

1. A Crow, that has a good Morsel of Cheese in his Mouth, will not want a Fox, to desire him, to shew his Voice.

¶ Sum cum multis, &c.

THIS Verb Sum and many other Verbs besides, as, do, duco, verito, habeo, tribuo, &c. may have a double Dative, one of the Person, another of the Thing, and if they be Active, they have an Accusative at the same time: as, do tibi vestem pignori. Verito hoc tibi vitio, Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis.

1. A great Portion with a Wife is a *support* to her *Husband*, while she is living, and a *Comfort*, when she is dead.

2. Few Parents live so, as their *Virtue* may be a *Pattern* to their *Children*.

3. Remember that a low *Estate* may be your great *Benefit* and *Security*, and that *Power* and *Riches* may be a *Snare* to their *Owner*.

4. *Dumnorix* commanded the *Horse* that the *Ædi* sent to *Cæsar's* aid. *Lat.* for an aid to *Cæsar*.

5. A wise Man makes (*habeo*) it his *Study*, how to pass through this *World* with the least *Offence*.

¶ Est etiam ubi hic *Dativus*, &c.

Mhi, tibi, sibi, are sometimes added for *Elegance*, the *Sense* not requiring 'em.

1. There's nothing looks sillier than a *Crafty* *Knave* out-witted, and beaten at his own *Weapon*.

2. They say that *Lycurgus* cut off his own *Legs*, because he went to hew down the *Vines*, to the dishonour of *Bacchus*.

3. Go you and get you your *Supper*, and I will go and get me my *Breakfast*, for I have eat nothing all this day.

Verbs

Verbs governing an Accusative Case.

¶ Verba Transitiva, &c.

VERBS Transitive (call'd so, because their Action passeth forth on some Person or Thing) of what sort soever they are, whether Active, Common, or Deponent, will have an Accusative after them of the Person or Thing to whom the Action is done; or of that word that answers to the Question whom, or, what; as, Amo te. Vitium fuge. Deum venerare. Juvat me.

1. Jupiter thrust his Father Saturn into Hell, and so usurped the Kingdom.
2. The sound of a Trumpet rouses the Spirits, and provokes Courage.
3. Democritus laugh'd, and Heraclitus wept at the Folly, and Wickedness of the World.

¶ Quinetiam verba quamlibet, &c.

VERBS also call'd Neuter may have an Accusative Case after them of their own signification, that is, when the Verb, and the Substantive following the Verb are agreeable, and as it were related to one another in signification: as, ire viam: eo, signifies the Action of going, and via the way wherein.

1. Many

1. Many a Jolly Cobler *lives* a happier Life in his Stall, than a Prince in his Palace.

2. The out-doing of a Great Man in his own Way, *savours* in some degree of ill Manners. Nero could not endure to be out-fiddled.

3. Pardon me, my Friends for hoping well of you. For the future I shall leave off *committing* such faults. (*Peccatum pecco.*)

¶ Hunc Accusativum mutant, &c.

Some of these Neuters, which govern an Accusative Case of a word of an agreeable signification, are found in Authors with an Ablative after them: as,

1. Thou shalt not *die* a violent or untimely death; but be carried to thy Grave, as Corn is to the Barn, when it is full ripe, and fit to be gathered.

2. I had e'en as good go *directly* of my own accord to the House of Correction; for I shall certainly be sent thither, now my Matter is come Home.

¶ Sunt quæ figurate, &c.

There are some Verbs Neuter that have an Accusative Case after them, by the figure Synecdoche.

1. He that cannot take up a resolution to *live* a Saint, is never like to dye a Martyr.

2. Those

1. Those are better Exercises that *smell* of the Camp, than those, that *smell* of the Kitchen.

Two Accusative Cases.

¶ *Verba rogandi, &c.*

VERBS of *Asking*, as, *rogo*, *posco*, *flagito*, *oro*, *obsecro*, &c. Of *Instructing*, as, *doceo*, *edocceo*, *dedoceo*, *erudio*, &c. Of *Cloathing*, *Concealing*, *Admonishing*, and *Exhorting*, govern two Accusatives at the same time, one of the Person, another of the Thing.

Asking.

1. In the mean time *Cæsar* earnestly desired (*flagito*) of the *Ædiles* the Corn, which they had promised him.

2. When we are going to do any thing, let us *ask* our selves *this*. Is not, what I am going to do, in the number of needless things?

Instructing.

1. *Dædalus* taught his Son *Icarus* the Art of flying; but the Novice, soaring too high, fell into the Sea, and was drowned.

Concealing

Concealing.

1. A prudent Man *conceals* his knowledge from his *Acquaintance*, and will not make a shew of being so wise as really he is : but a Fool publishes his ignorance, as if he was ambitious that every body should know he is a Fool.

Exhorting.



1. *This I exhort you* ; get acquainted with your self.

Cloathing.

1. A great Boy that had a scanty Coat, stript a little Boy that had a large Coat, and *put his own upon the little one*, and the little ones Coat upon himself.

Admonishing, Advising, or Remembring.

1. *What we advised Antipho* just now, that we ought to do our selves.

¶ Rogandi

¶ Rogandi Verba, &c.

Verbs of Asking often change the Accusative of the Person into an Ablative, with a or ab, and sometimes ex.

1. Aurora begg'd of Jupiter that Tithonus might never die ; but she forgot to insert this Clause in her Petition, that he might not withal grow old and feeble.

¶ Vestiendi Verba, &c.

Verbs of Cloathing sometimes change one of the Accusatives into an Ablative or Dative. The Person must be the Dative, and the Covering the Accusative ; as, Induo mihi tunicam ; or the Person the Accusative, and the Covering the Ablative ; as, Induo me tunicâ.

1. After the Daw had cloathed himself in borrow'd Feathers, he despised his own Companions.

Verbs of like sense admit an Accusative, and Ablative only.

1. The River Styx incircles the Palace of Infernal Dis with crooked Turnings.

2. When

2. When they were to contend in the Olympic Games, they stript themselves naked, and anointed their bodies with Ointment.

Verbs governing an Ablative Case.

¶ Quodvis Verbum, &c.

ALL manner of Verbs require an Ablative Case after them of the word, which signifies the Instrument wherewith a thing is done, without a Preposition. The sign in the English is with or by.

Instrumentum.

1. Brutus, at fifteen years of Age, attending his Father to the Chace, with an Arrow unfortunately kill'd him.

2. Beasts contend with Horns and Hoofs; Man with Reason.

¶ Causam Actionis.

ALL manner of Verbs require an Ablative Case after them of that word, which signifies the Cause, or Reason, or Motive. The Sign in English is usually at, or for, with, or by.

1. The Leaves of the tall Trees shake at every breath.

2. Niobe

1. Niobe turned herself with sorrow into a Stone.

¶ Modum Actionis.

Verbs require an Ablative Case after them of the Noun, which signifies the manner how. The sign, [with] [in] [by] [after]

1. When we cannot have a good cast, it remains that by our Skill, and Art we make a bad one good.

2. Some Men will bring to pass the same thing, which others do but endeavour, with more facility and less noise.

3. If we have many things to do, let us Dispatch them in due order, one after another, or else we shall do none well to our own content.

4. With what Constancy and Evenness of Mind did Socrates receive the Sentence of Death?

¶ Materiam Actionis.

Verbs have after them an Ablative Case of the Noun following, which signifies the Matter us'd in Doing.

1. Ulysses, when he was to pass by the Habitation of the Sirens, order'd the Ears of his Companions to be stop't with Wax, and himself to be bound to the Main Mast.

2. The

2. The Ant *lives upon her own*, and works honestly in the Summer, to maintain her self in the Winter.

Manner of doing.

1. As soon as we arriv'd at *Constantinople*, I went with the Captain, to salute the Ambassador of *France*, who receiv'd me *with great Civility*.

¶ Ablativo causæ & modi, &c.

THE Noun Substantive of the Cause and Manner of Doing is sometimes used with these Prepositions, *præ, ob, propter, per, &c.*

1. Some dye by *Fire, Water, Famine* : more by *Intemperance* in Meats and Drinks.

2. Men through *impatience* ever count that the heaviest, which they bear at present ; and to remove the evil, which they suffer, care not if they pull on a greater.

3. We are like froward Children, who if you take one of their Play-things from them, *throw* all the rest into the *Fire*, for very *Rage* and *Vexation*.

¶ Quibuscumque verbis subjicitur nomen, &c.

THESE English Words *Buy, Sell, Cost, Stand in, Hire, Redeem, &c.* govern an Ablative Case of the Noun signifying the Price, Rate, or Value, which

Noun

Noun hath usually the sign for, in, or at, before it in the English ; sometimes, with.

1. The Wolf was well enough pleased with the plumpness of the Dog's Body, but he knew better things, than to *sell* his Liberty for a *Crust*.

2. There is a *Tenderness* to be us'd, even toward our Slaves, and those that we have *bought* with our *Money*.

3. *Epicletus*, though but a poor Slave, had yet such a *Veneration* paid to his Memory, that his earthen Lamp, by which he was wont to study, was, after his death, *sold* for three thousand *Drachms*.

4. Friend, I do thee no wrong. Didst thou not agree with me for a *Penny*?

¶ *Vili, paulo, minimo, &c.*

These *Adjectives* *Vilis, paulus, minimus, &c.* are often put after *Verbs* of *Buying, Selling, &c.* in the *Ablative Case* without the *Substantive Pretio*; which is understood.

1. He that Buys Wheat at twelve Pence a Bushel, *buys* it *cheap*.

2. Health is easily lost, but the recovery of it is *bought* of Physicians at a *great rate*.

3. What I could not get half my price for at one Fair, I *sold* for double at another.

4. Even a good thing may be *bought* too dear.

An

An Exception to Quibuslibet Verbis, &c.¶ *Excipiuntur hi Genitivi sine, &c.*

THese English Words, *so much, how much, more, less, just so much, &c.* are put after Verbs of buying, selling, &c. in the Genitive Case without the Substantive Pretii, which is understood.

1. *How much soever it cost, I am resolved to have it.*

2. *How much will you sell that Horse for? for as much as I can.*

3. *It is natural for Men, to value their own Country-men (in respect of Mechanical Works) less than Strangers.*

¶ *Sin addantur Substantiva, &c.*

BUT if these Adjectives, *Tantus, Quantus, Quantusvis, &c.* have Substantives joined with them, they are put in the Ablative Case, according to the general Rule, *Quibuslibet verbis, &c.* This Rule is generally, but not always true; for we have in Terence, *quantivis pretii, and parvi pretii, &c.*

1. *Before I would Buy at so great rates, as some give for Commodities, I would go without them.*

2. *It*

2. It goes ill with Tradesmen, when they are forced, as sometimes they are, to sell their Wares at a less rate, than they bought them.

¶ Valeo etiam, &c.

THIS Verb Neuter Valeo governs the word of value in the Accusative Case; Ad, I suppose, being understood.

1. The Cock is of the mind, that one Barley-Corn is worth twenty Pearls.
2. This Book is worth five Groats; but the Bookseller sold it me for thirteen Pence, and told me it cost him twelve Pence.
3. The Example and Authority of our Guides ought to sway very much with us.

¶ Verba abundandi, &c.

VERBS of six significations govern an Ablative by this Rule.

1. Verbs of abounding.
 2. Verbs of Wanting, or being without.
 3. Verbs of Filling.
 4. Verbs of Emptying.
 5. Verbs of Loading.
 6. Verbs of Unloading, or Discharging.
- Besides this Ablative, they that are Transitive, have an Accusative of the Thing or Person filled, emptied, &c.

Abounding.

Abounding.

1. This life is full of Affliction ; and all places abound with *examples* of humane Calamities.

Filling.

1. You may soon *fill* a hungry Belly with Meat, but can never *fill* a covetous mind with Money.

2. A Fool *acquaints* every body with his *designs*, a wise Man none, but those that are wise.

Loading.

1. Covetous rich Men are *loaded* with the Curses of some, with the Hatred of others, and with the Censures of all.

2. An Ass laden with Gold is preferred before the most useful Beast.

Wanting.

1. Without Eyes thou shalt *want light* ; and what wonder is it, if thou dost ?

2. He can never *want Friends*, that *wants* not Virtue.

3. The

3. The Wisest of Mortals is not *without* (careo) his *Failings*.

4. They who resolve never to *want* a *Fest*, will easily degenerate into Impertinence and Folly.

Emptying.

1. By always taking out, and never putting in, you may soon *empty* a great Chest of all its *Money*.

Unloading.

1. Nothing betters a Mans condition, but that which *rids* him of his *griefs*, and *eases* him of his *troubles*.

2. A Fever puts an end to some Diseases, and *delivers* those from *death*, who could no other way be cured.

¶ Ex quibus quædam, &c.

Some Verbs of these six significations sometimes govern a Genitive.

1. There is nothing so little, but Greatness may come to *stand in need of it*.

2. What a Man was *Julius Cæsar*, who *filled* the World with the *glory* of his name?

3. If you hear of any thing that may be of Service to the Republick, *acquaint* me with it.

F

¶ Fun-

¶ Fungor Fruor, &c.

These nine Verbs, Fungor, Fruor, Utor, Vescor, Muto, Dignor, Supersedeo, Munero, and Communico govern an Ablative Case.

Fungor, Fruor, and Utor antiently governed an Accusative Case.

Lator, gaudeo, and glorior govern an Ablative by Quodvis Verbum, &c. of the Cause ; therefore I leave them out.

Fungor.

1. Know your Duty thoroughly, and then *do it*.

Fruor.

1. *Jupiter*, to enjoy his lustful *Delights*, took upon him the shape of a Bull, of an Eagle, of a Swan, and of a Golden Shower.

2. Do not enjoy thy *Friends* or any other good, as if thou hadst a Lease of them for thy life.

Utor.

1. Let him that is naturally addicted to Anger, use a moderate *Diet*, and abstain from Wine.

2. When we see a Man ingeniously bad, we use to commend his Wit, and to say it is a great pity,

pity, he doth not *use it* better, and apply it to good purposes.

Vescor.

1. Thou shalt *eat of* all the *Trees* of the Garden, besides the Tree of Life: for if thou *eatest of that*, thou shalt dye.

Muto.

1. What can be more Honourable, than to *exchange* a Quarrel for a *Friendship*?

2. Most Men are very unwilling to *change* a known for an unknown *Happiness*,

Dignor.

1. I shall hardly *think* him *worthy of* Pardon, that is too proud to make confession of his fault.

Supersedco.

1. *Leave off* childish *vanities*, when thou comest to ripeness of age: trifles are a dishonour to years.

Communico.

1. If any of the Gods perjur'd himself, after having sworn by the River *Styx*, the rest of the Deities would not *admit* him to their *Table*, till a certain number of years was compleated.

Munero.

1. The Master rewarded the Dog with *Blows* and *Reproaches* in his old age, for the *Use*, *Strength*, and *Industry* of his *Youth*.

¶ *Prosequor te amore, &c.*

These two Verbs *Prosequor* and *Afficio* govern an *Accusative* of the Person, and an *Ablative* of the Thing.

This Rule and the two next teach us to make *Latin*, not *Parse* it.

Prosequor.

1. Despise no Man for his *Poverty* or ill *Success*, lest you despise a Man whom the Gods will *honour*.

2. Whom the present age envies, the next will *honour*.

3. Love your Friends, and praise your Enemies.

Afficio.

Afficio.

1. They *punish* rigorously them that Rob by the High-way ; but those grand Robbers that sit with them at Table, they *honour* and *reward*.

2. 'Tis a strange Humor in great Men, that whom they *wrong*, they'll hate.

¶ Mereor cum Adverbiis, &c.

IF after the English word [Deserve] there come an Adverb, as [well] [ill] or the like, you must be sure to use [de] for [of.]

1. No Man can have *deserved* so ill of us, but that if he be in want, and we in a condition to help him, he ought to be relieved by us.

2. A good School-Master *deserves well* of his Country.

3. None can *deserve better* of his Friend than he that takes the liberty to tell him of his Faults: none *worse*, than he, that Flatters him.

¶ Quædam accipiendi, &c.

VErbs that signifie receiving (in Latin, accipio, audio, intell go, disco, &c.) or, Distance, (in Latin, disto, absum, discrepo, dissentio, &c.) or taking away (in Latin, aufero, eripio, demo, adimo, subtraho, &c) will have an Ablative with à, ab, è, ex, or de.

Receiving.

1. He that hath a mean opinion of himself is ready to *learn* of *others*.

2. Upon Inquiry he *found* by *others* also, that *Dumnorix* was in great favour with the Common People for his Liberality.

Being distant.

1. Windsor *is distant from* London twenty Miles.

2. Discourse principally *distinguishes* a wise Man *from a Fool*.

Taking away.

1. Some Men reckon to be accounted liberal, *by taking from one, to give to another*.

2. Some have a large share of this World, others have nothing, but what they earn by very hard Labour, or *extort* from the *rich* by their restless Importunities.

Vertitur hic Ablativus, &c.

AND this Ablative Case after Verbs of being distant, and taking away may be turn'd into a Dative: as,

1. Time

1. Time takes away Grief from Men.
2. Men are apt to detract from those whom they see rising above them.
3. Fruit, if it be unripe, is pull'd from the Tree with violence; if it be ripe, it falls off of it self: so, force takes away life from young Men, ripeness, from old Men.
4. Seest thou not that Pallas; and the Huntress Diana are gone off from (abscedo) me?
5. My talk and way utterly disagrees with them.
6. He not only disagrees with others, but with himself.

¶ Verbis quæ vim, &c.

Verbs that have the force or sense of Comparison, that is to say, Verbs that may be Construed by the Comparative Degree (as præsto, I am better than, Supero, I am taller than) require after them an Ablative Case of the Noun, which signifies the measure, by how much, or the thing wherein.

1. There shall be no other Contention betwixt you and me, than which shall out-do the other in Point of Friendship,
2. It is incredible, how much I out-go my Master in Wisdom.
3. The Labours of Orpheus do as much exceed the Labours of Hercules in dignity, as the Works of Wisdom excel the Works of Fortitude.

¶ Quibuslibet Verbis additur, &c.

TWO Nouns together, or a Noun and Pronoun with a Participle exprest or understood, being put absolute, that is to say, neither governing nor govern'd of a Verb, but independent, and not linkt to another part of the Sentence by of, or, from, &c. are put in the Ablative Case; as, *authore Senatu bellum geritur. Me duce vinces. Sublato clamore prælium committitur. The sign is, being.*

This Ablative Case may be resolv'd by any of these words, Dum, quum, quando, si, &c. as, Rege veniente, that is, dum veniret Rex. Me duce, that is, si ego dux fuero.

1. *Typhon having worsted Jupiter in a conflict, carried him upon his shoulders into a remote Country, and cutting out the Sinews of his Hands and Feet (the Sinews &c. being cut out) left him miserably mangled and maimed.*

2. *The Flower Narcissus appears in the beginning of the Spring and is Sacred to the Infernal Powers, Pluto. Proserpine, and the Furies.*

3. *Pan presumed to put it to the tryal who was the better Musician, he or Apollo, and by the judgment of Midas (Midas being Judge) was indeed preferred: but the wise Judge had a pair of Asses Ears clapt to his Noddle for his Sentence.*

4. *Swans, when their Death approaches, sing melodious and mournful Hymns.*

¶ Verbis

¶ Verbis quibusdam additur, &c.

AFTER certain Verbs, the word expressing Part or Parts of a thing, may be put in the Genitive, Accusative, or Ablative, by the Figure Synecdoche; as, pendet animi. Desipit mentis. Candet dentes. Agrotat animo, magis quam corpore. When you have an Ablative, [in] may be understood. When a Genitive, [parte] When you have an Accusative, it looks as if [secundum] were understood, but since secundum is never express'd, it can't properly be said to be understood.

The sign of Synecdoche is [in] or, [as to]

Ablative.

1. I am sick both in body, and mind.
2. He is unfit to run a Race, who is maimed on both his Feet.

Accusative.

1. Ceres first opened the Soil with the crooked Plough: she first gave Fruit, and kindly Nourishment to Mankind: she first gave Laws: we are in all things the Bounty of Ceres.

† THIS Accusative by Synecdoche is used by Prose-Writers too; especially in these words, quid, ecquid, quidquam, hoc, nihil, nonnihil, &c.

1. Though *Adam* and his Wife were both naked, yet they were *not at all* ashamed.

2. *As to that wherein* I am blamed, I am without fault.

3. The *Gauls* differ from other Nations *in this*, that they suffer not their Children to come to them in Public, till they are grown to such an Age, as to be able to bear Arms.

¶ *Quædam tamen efferuntur, &c.*

Words expressing Part or. Parts of a thing are put in the Genitive too; as was said before; as,

1. *Antipho torments* me to the very Soul: He it is, I pity.

¶ *Eidem Verbo, &c.*

THE same Verb may govern at the same time several Cases by several Rules in the Grammar.

This is not a Rule of new Construction, but only refers us to other Rules in the Grammar.

1. He *kill'd* his Mother with his own hand, in the presence of his Father.

2. There is a certain Civility in Humane Nature, which will not suffer Men to wrong the dead, and to deny them the just commendation of their worth.

¶ *Passivis*

¶ Passivis additur Ablat. &c.

A Verb Passive will have after it an Ablative with the Preposition *a* or *ab*, and sometimes a Dative, which Ablative or Dative signifies the Person, Agent, or Doer. The sign in English is, *By*. *Of*, is rarely used, but in old English.

Note. The same Ablative, or Dative shall be the Nominative Case to the Verb, if it be made by the Active: as, *Ego lego Virgilium. Petas tu famam.*

1. *Pan* challenged *Cupid* at Wrestling, by whom he was foiled.

2. The curiosity of Men, in prying into Secrets, is set forth by the Antients in two Examples: The one of *Actæon*, the other of *Pentheus*.

3. *Actæon* having beheld *Diana* naked, was turn'd into a Stag, and torn in pieces by his own Dogs.

4. *Pentheus* climbing up into a Tree, to see the hidden Sacrifices of *Bacchus*, was torn in pieces by the *Bacchanal Women*.

A Dative.

1. The same Man, who in his Prosperity was begirt with Troops of Attendants, is taken notice of (*Noscor*) by no one, in his Adversity.

2. *Dame*

2. Dame Fortune, do thy worst. Thou hast us'd me so barbarously already, that no burden can now *be felt (sentio) by me.*

¶ Quorum Participia, &c.

After the two Participles of a Verb Passive, a Dative is more used than an Ablative with a or ab.

1. After many Battles, and after the loss of many Cities, *conquered by the many Nations under Agamemnon* in a long War, at last Troy was overthrown.

2. No one of this number shall go away *unpresented by me.*

3. Bacchus took to Wife *Ariadne, forsaken by Theseus.* He rode in a Chariot *drawn by Tygers.*

4. Wherein any one speaks truth, in that he is *to be defended by every lover of truth.*

¶ Cæteri casus manent in Passivis, &c.

ALL other Cases (except the Transitive Case) are the same after a Passive, which the Active requires. The Case which an Active governs, as Active, never continues in the Passive: the rest do.

1. The Blind see, the Lame walk, the Lepers are cleansed, the Deaf hear, the Dead rise again, the Poor are taught the Gospel.

2. Often-

2. Oftentimes, even from *Princes* most present, the truth of their Affairs is concealed.

3. He *was* first *ask* his opinion.

4. The rich ground was not only demanded to yield (Polcor) Crops, and nourishment, which it ought, but Men went into the Bowels of the Earth.

¶ Quibusdam tum Verbis tum, &c.

Infinite Moods are set after some both Verbs and Adjectives.

† Note. When two Verbs come together without a Nominative Case between, the latter Verb, whether it has the sign [To] before it, or no, shall be the Infinitive Mood.

1. Proteus could turn himself into all manner of Forms; into Fire, into Water, into the shape of Beasts, and the like.

2. The *Russians* in their Churches use out of Zeal and Reverence, to knock their Heads against the ground.

3. Nature knows how to mourn without our teaching.

4. It is then only a Man begins to live, when he has got above the fears of Death.

5. Crocodiles shed Tears, when they would devour.

6. Children, if they get a fall, will never leave bawling, till the naughty Ground is beaten, and then all is well again.



Adje-

Adjectives governing an Infinitive Mood.

1. Wine is most *powerful* to *excite* and kindle Passions of what kind soever, as being in a manner common Nurse to them all.

2. He was *expert* I confess *at sticking* (to stick) things though never so far off, with a dart thrown: but *more expert at bending* the Bow.

¶ Ponuntur interdum figurate, &c.

Sometimes Infinitive Moods stand all alone by themselves, without a Principal Verb; something being understood by the Figure Elleipsis. This sort of Elleipsis is used two ways; either with a Question, or without a Question: with a Question, when Indignation is expressed; in which Case, it is more lively and natural to speak abruptly, than at full length, as, *Hæcine fieri flagitia!* Here, *æquum est*, *par est*, *oportet*, or some such word is understood. Without a Question, when an Author in a Narration omits the Principal Verb for brevity sake; as, *Interea Catalina cum expeditis in prima acie versari: laborantibus succurrere: multum ipse pugnare, sæpe hostem, ferire.* Here, *cœpit*, or *aggressus est* is understood.

With a Question.

1. That any Man should *complain* his stocking was rent, and never mind the wound of his Leg? One would think the greater trouble should swallow up the less, though it cannot cure it.

2. That a Man *should be forced* to live, when he hath no mind to it?

3. For a Raven *to value* himself upon his Croaking, or an Ass upon his Brayng!

4. That Lands and Houses, things which are not ours, and which we cannot keep, *should make* such a mighty difference between one Man and another!

Without a Question.

1. Some *yielded*, others *pursued*: they neither *observed* their Standards, nor Ranks.

2. He *sought* for an opportunity to fight: through what parts he heard the Enemy was to come, he *corrupted* the Fountains: sometimes he *shew'd* himself to *Metellus*, sometimes to *Marius*; he *attackt* the Reer, and presently *retreated* to the Hills.

Con-

Construction of Gerunds and Supines.

¶ *Gerundia five Gerundivæ, &c.*

Gerunds, Gerundives, and Supines govern such Cases as the Verbs from whence they come.

1. The Dog, out of Greediness *to get* both pieces of Flesh, Chops at the Shadow, and loses the Substance.
2. He that expects a Reward, *must do* his duty.
3. Go and *shew* (Latin *to shew*) your self to the Priest, and offer your Gift.

¶ *Gerundia in Di pendent, &c.*

When the English of the Infinitive Mood Active comes after any of these Substantives, Studium, causa, tempus, gratia, otium, occasio, libido, spes, opportunitas, voluntas, modus, ratio, gestus, satietas, potestas, licentia, vis, amor, locus, &c. it shall be made by the Gerund in di: and the same Gerund in di, is used also after certain Adjectives, particularly, those six sort of Adjectives that govern a Genitive Case, by Adjectiva quæ Desiderium, &c.

1. There

1. There is but one *way to come* into the World, but a wonderful many *to go out*.

2. *Pan* had *power to strike* Men with Terrors, and those especially vain and superstitious ; which are termed Panic Fears.

3. Pride and Cruelty never want a *Pretence to do Mischief*.

4. The Cock calls People out of their Beds to Work, when 'tis *time to rise*.

5. *Nero* would not so much as give the Expiring, *leave to groan*, but caus'd their Mouths to be stop't with Sponges.

6. Those that are kept in Obedience by Fear, only wait for an *Opportunity to change* their Master.

7. I am transported with a *Desire to see* my Fore-Fathers, those Excellent Persons, of whom I have Heard, and Read, and Written ; and now I am going to them.

Adjectives.

1. I was never *fond of believing* incredible things.

2. In Health think of Sickness, and in Life be *mindful of dying*.

3. There is no playing with him, that is *sure of winning*.

4. Every one is extremely *covetous of Living*, but scarce any body is concern'd, or takes any manner of Thought, for living, as becomes him.

¶ Gerundia in Do, &c.

Gerunds in Do are used after Verbs in manner of an Ablative Case with, or without a Preposition.

With a Preposition.

1. By Reading you will become a full and copious Man, *by Meditating*, a profound Man, and *by discoursing*, a clear, distinct, and useful Man.

2. Haste is often faulty *in judging*.

3. The means of speaking well, is joyn'd *with writing*.

4. A Man is fairly dealt withal, if he can but escape the ill words of Men *for doing well*, and obtain a Pardon for those things which truly deserve Praise.

Without a Preposition.

1. An old Man, above an hundred years of Age, being asked, how he came to live so long, answered, *by eating* before he was Hungry, and *drinking* before he was Dry.

2. The only good of Flattery is this; that *by Hearing* what we are not, we may be instructed what we ought to be.

¶ Gerundia in Dum, &c.

Gerunds in Dum are used in manner of an Accusative Case, after Prepositions governing that Case.

Note. When the sign of the Infinitive Mood signifies in order to, to the intent that, this Gerund may be used with, ad, ob, propter : as for inter and ante, they signifie time,

Ante.

1. Reason deliberates *before it judges* ; but Anger passes Sentence without deliberation.

Inter.

† **N**ote. This Preposition signifies at the Time, or in the midst of doing a thing : as,

1. When Ceres, upon the loss of her Daughter, had hid her self, *Pan, as he was Hunting*, lighted upon her, and acquainted the rest of the Gods, where she was.

Ob, or, propter.

1. Who is there that will not part with his Children, as well as his Goods, *to save his Life* ?

Ad,

Ad.

1. Apply your self to *Learn* more, as long as there is any thing left that you do not know.
2. There are some Men, that seem to Read other Mens Books, not so judge fairly, but to *censure*.

¶ Cum significatur necessitas, &c.

A Gerund in Dum joyn'd with the Impersonal Est, and implying some necessity or duty to do a thing, may have both the Active and Passive Construction of the Verb from whence it is derived: as, Utendum est ætate, Ov. Pacem Trojano à Rege petendum, Virg. Iterandum eadem ista mihi, Cic. Plura dixi, quam dicendum fuit, Cic. Pro sex. serviendum est mihi amicis, Cic.

1. I must grind in the Mill-House: I must be fetter'd: I must drudge in the Country.
2. Whatsoever we want our selves, we must take care for (Consulo) the Common-Wealth.
3. Sooner or later all Men must dye.
4. As far as I see, we must lie here all night.

¶ Vertun-

¶ Vertuntur Gerundiæ Voces, &c.

These three Gerunds are often elegantly turn'd into Gerundive Adjectives in Dus; and then they agree in Case, Gender, and Number, with the word which they govern, as Gerunds: for Example: the glory of making Honey: here if you use the Gerund, it must be, generandi mel; if the Gerundive Adjective; generandi mellis.

† Note. The Gerund in Di passes into a Genitive: the Gerund in Do into a Dative or Ablative: the Gerund in Dum into an Accusative.

Genitive.

1. Bacchus being but a Youth invented and taught the Art of Planting and Dressing Vines.

Accusative.

1. The Want of Force, Strength, and other Abilities to Compass our Ends must be supply'd by Industry and Invention.

Dative.

1. Twelve Years were spent upon the building the Colossus at Rhodes.

Ablative.

Ablative.

1. There are some Malicious Natures that place all their Delight *in doing ill Turns.*

2. An old Courtier, being asked, how he kept in Favour so long, answer'd, *By receiving Injuries, and taking no notice of them.*

¶ Prius Supinum active, &c.

When the English of the Infinitive Mood Active follows a Verb, Participle, or Cerund, that betokens moving to a place, as, going, coming, &c. then instead of the Infinitive Mood, you must, if you would make to this Rule, use the first Supine : as,

1. The place of *Proteus* his abode was a huge Cave, where his Custom was every day at Noon to count his Flocks of Sea-Calves, and then go to sleep.

2. *Perseus* was sent by *Pallas* to destroy *Medusa*, who was very mischievous to the Western Parts of the World, and especially about the utmost Coasts of *Hiberia*.

¶ Posterius Supinum, &c.

When the English of the Infinitive Mood Passive [to be] comes after a Noun Adjective, it may be made by the latter Supine : as,

1. Death

1. Death is so *easy* to be met with, that the smallest thing in the World may strike us with it.
2. The loss of an only Son, grown up to be well fixt and settled in a Virtuous Course, is a thing very *hard* to be born.

Construction of Words betokening part of Time.

¶ Quæ significant partem temporis, &c.

Nouns which betoken part of time (as Night, Summer, Winter, Spring, &c.) answering to the Question [when ?] are used in the Ablative, sometimes in the Accusative. The Ablative is govern'd of in understood; the Accusative of per, or sub.

Ablative.

1. The Poor of *Russia* in *Winter* eat Straw dry'd and stamp'd; in *Summer* Grass and Roots: at all times Bark of Trees is good Meat with them.
2. In *Russia* Wives are brought to bed by their Husbands, and the next *day* go about, as before.
3. His Friendships were inviolable. The same Men with whom he was familiar in his Youth, were his nearest acquaintance at the *day* of his Death.

Accusative.

Accusative.

1. *At that time Augustus Caesar* put out a Decree, that the whole World should be taxed.

¶ *Quæ autem durationem temporis, &c.*

BUT Nouns which, signifie Continuance of Time, without interruption, that is, Nouns answering to the Question, [how long ?] are used in the Accusative, sometimes in the Ablative.

Accusative.

1. The Israelites mourn'd thirty days for their two famous Leaders, *Moses* and *Aaron*.

2. There were some Creatures in *Pontus*, whose lives lasted but one day; They were born in the Morning, came to their full growth at Noon, grew old in the Evening, and at Night dyed,

An Ablative of the Continuance of Time.

1. There is no Confinement equal to that of the Turkish Women; for a Servant may live twenty years in a Family, without seeing the Face of his Mistress,

¶ *Dicimus*

¶ Dicimus etiam, &c.

Here we are told, what *Prepositions* are used with *Nouns of Time*. Every Example is a Rule for making Latin.

1. He was well employ'd, who for fifteen years together, with great pains endeavoured to get the habit of Hoping for nothing.

2. I suppose there is scarce a Village with us in England, if it be any thing populous, but affords some Man or Woman of Fourscore years of Age.

3. Children weep while they see their Parents putting into the Grave, but within a few days they forget their Sorrows.

4. In the year Seven hundred and thirty three, on the eighteenth of the Kalends of September, was an Eclipse of the Sun, obscuring almost his whole Orb, as with a black Shield.

Construction of Words signifying Place.

¶ Spatium loci, &c.

Nouns signifying how far one place is distant from another, or any measure of the length or breadth of a place after a Verb, are put in the Accusative, and sometimes in the Ablative.

G

1. The

1. The North parts of *Russia* are so barren, that the Inhabitants are forc'd to go a thousand *Miles* to fetch their Corn.
2. *Cæsar* pitcht his Camp three *Miles* from the Enemy's Camp.

¶ Nomina Appellativa, &c.

Common Names of Places (as *City, Town, Forum, School, Church, &c.*) also proper Names of whole Countries, Provinces, or Nations (as *England, France, Italy, &c.*) are put after Verbs of moving or remaining, with a Preposition, signifying to, from, in, or by, in such Case as the Preposition requires: as *Proficiscor ab Urbe. Vivit in Anglia. Veni per Galliam in Italiam.*

1. *Henry the Seventh in England, and Lewis the Twelfth in France*, prov'd famous, the one for his Prudence, the other for his Justice.
2. *Aeneas*, at the burning of *Troy*, with his Son *Ascanius*, and a collected number that escaped, after long wandering on the Sea, arriv'd in *Italy*.
3. Departing from *Scotland* I came to *Berwick*, and so into *England*.

¶ Omne Verbum admittit, &c.

THE Proper Name of a *City, Town, or lesser Island* (as *Rome, London, Rhodes, &c.*) with these signs in or at before it, is put after any Verb in the Genitive Case; provided the Latin Name

Name of the Place be of the First or Second Declension, and singular number: as,

1. Exercises of diverse kinds were instituted in honor of *Jupiter*, at *Olympia* in *Peloponnesus*, to which resorted such out of *Greece*, as contended for Prizes.

2. *Eraſtus* abode at *Corinth*: *Trophimus* I left sick at *Miletum*.

3. We ſtay'd part of a Day at *Rhodes*, and ſet Sail the ſame Night with a fair Wind.

4. At *Cyprus*, the Air is ſo ſweet, clear, and temperate, that the Weather is perpetually fair.

¶ Hi Genitivi Humi, &c.

THeſe four words, *Humus*, *Domus*, *Militia*, *Bellum*, with theſe ſigns on, in, or at before them, tho they be Appellatives, are yet uſed in the Genitive Caſe, like Proper Names of Towns, and Cities.

Humi may be govern'd of ſolo underſtood: *Domus* of *recto*: *Militiæ* of *munere*: *Belli* of *tempore*.

Humi.

1. The Iſland of *Jerſey*, is ſo extremely peſter'd with Serpents and Toads, that the Houſes are full of 'em, and none of the Peaſants dare lie upon the Ground.

Domi.

1. Men would not send their Adventures to *Arabia* and *India*, if they could have a better Market at *Home*.

Militia, Belli.

1. Even in the *War* (as I have heard) and in his Marches, the *Turk* gives most of his directions by signs.

2. Opportunity hath a mighty stroke in all Affairs of Human Life, and more especially in *War*.

3. He was a Man endu'd with all nobleness of mind, frugal, temperate, mild, and magnanimous, in *War* bold and watchful, invincible against lucre, and the assault of Bribes.

¶ Domi non alios, &c.

THE Genitive Case, Domi, admits no other Adjective to agree with it, but meæ, tuæ, suæ, nostræ, vestræ, alienæ. The meaning of which Rule is this. Though Domi and Domus come both from the same Nominative, yet the Custom of the Latin Tongue has so prevailed, that Domus always signifies of a House, and never at Home, and Domi signifies at Home, and never of the House: so that we must not say parvæ or magnæ Domi, or put any other Adjective with it, than one of those six.

1. Many

1. Many times that which galls a Man at *his own House*, gives him no Offence at all abroad.
2. *Diodorus* lived many years at *our House*.
3. A Fool is always busie at *another Man's House*.

¶ Verum si Proprium loci nomen, &c.

THIS Rule is an Exception to, or rather a Distinction of Omne Verbum, &c. as if Lily should have said, if the Proper Name of the Town, or City be of the First or Second Declension, and singular Number, it shall be the Genitive Case. Verum si, &c. But if it be of the Third Declension, or want the singular Number, then it shall be put in the Ablative Case: as,

Neglectum Anxuri præsidium. *Why is it Anxuri, and not Anxuris? because Anxur is of the Third Declension.*

Vixi Romæ & Venetiis. *Why is it Veneriis, the Ablative, and not Venetiarum the Genitive? Because Venetiæ wants the Singular Number.*

† The mentioning the Dative in the Rule seems to be a mistake; these words, Tiburi, Anxuri, Carthagini being not the Dative but Ablative Case, which ended antiently in i as well as in e.

Of the Plural Number only.

1. What Afflictions did I endure at *Antioch*, at *Iconium*, at *Lystra*!

2. There was one *Arganthonius* at *Gades*, that reigned eighty years, and lived an hundred, and twenty.

Of the Third Declension.

1. *Lyfander* used to say, that there was at *La-
cedæmon* the most honourable abode for Old Age:
for Old Age is no where held in greater Honour.

¶ *Sic utimur Ruri vel, &c.*

THIS Appellative *Rus* having the sign in or at
before it in English, is used in the Ablative,
like Proper Names of the Third Declension.

1. He that's a Slave in the Town, is a kind of
petty Prince in the Country.

¶ *Verbis significantibus motum ad, &c.*

THE Proper Name of a Town or City, or lesser
Island, of what Declension or Number soever, is
put in the Accusative Case after Verbs of moving to a
Place: as,

1. *Tychicus* I have sent to *Ephesus*. *Demas*, out
of a love to this present World, has forsaken me,
and is gone to *Thessalonica*: *Crescens* into *Galatia*,
and *Titus* into *Dalmatia*.

2. He came to *Rome* attended with but very few
of his Friends.

3. His

3. His Parents went to *Jerusalem* every year at the Feast of the Passover.

4. Have you brought your Daughter with you, *Chremes*, upon which account you went hence to *Lemnos*?

¶ *Ad hunc modum, &c.*

THESE two Common Names *Rus* and *Domus* are used so; namely, in the Accusative Case, after Verbs of moving to a Place, like proper Names: as,

1. As I was walking to our *Country-House*, in the Road (as 'tis usual with People when they are uneasy) a thousand things came into my Head one after another, which I took all in the worse sense.

2. Go Home, *Davus*, and get my Supper ready.

¶ *Verbis significantibus motum à Loco, &c.*

THE Proper Name of a Town or City, or smaller Place, of what Declension or Number soever it be, is put in the Ablative Case after Verbs of moving from or by that Place: as,

1. He that goes from *Rome* to *Brundisium* by the *Appian* way, has a pleasant Journey of it, though somewhat long.

2. I took my Journey by *Laodicea*.

¶ Ad eundem modum, &c.

THese two Appellatives also *Rus* and *Domus* are used, like Proper Names, in the Ablative Case, after Verbs of moving from a Place. As for the sign *By* before *Rus* and *Domus*, that I never saw.

1. He went from *Home* at Two a Clock, and said he would be at *Home* again by Four, without fail.

2. I am terribly afraid, lest, before I get *Home*, my Father should be come back from the *Country*.

The Construction of Verbs Impersonal.

¶ Hæc duo Impersonalia, &c.

THese two Impersonals, *Interest* and *Refert*, signifying to Concern, require a Genitive Case, except in, me, thee, himself, us, you, and whom; for these Particles must be latin'd by *meâ*, *tuâ*, *suâ*, *nostrâ*, &c. which Ablatives Feminine may agree with *re* in *refert*, if that be the word used; or if *Interest* be the word, with *re* understood, the Ablative Case of *res*. Some maintain that *mea*, *tua*, &c. are Accusatives Neuter; *refert mea* being at length, *hoc refert se ad mea negotia*: *interest mea*, *hoc interest inter mea negotia*.

gotia. If so, it may be askt, how re in refert comes to be long, and â in meâ, &c.

1. It concerns every body to look to the saving of that, which being lost cannot be redeemed.

2. It concerns the King to take care for the safety of his Subjects, and the Subjects, for the safety of their King.

3. It concerns me, and all Men to look to our selves : the World is full of Knaves.

4. It mightily concerns you who are Parents, that your Children be brought up virtuously.

5. It concerns you as well as me.

6. Prudence consists in the Knowledge and the Choice of those things, which it concerns us to desire or to decline.

¶ Adjiciuntur & illi Genitivi, &c.

BESIDES a Genitive of the Person, these two Impersonals Interest and Refert govern a Genitive Case also of the degree of Concernment, express'd by Tanti, Quanti, Magni, &c. with their Compounds : as,

1. It signifies little to study Virtue, without practising it.

2. It little matters how much Money a Man has, if he be Honest.

¶ Ad eundem modum, &c.

THese two Appellatives also *Rus* and *Domus* are used, like Proper Names, in the Ablative Case, after Verbs of moving from a Place. As for the sign *By* before *Rus* and *Domus*, that I never saw.

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THese two Impersonals, *Interest* and *Refert*, signifying to Concern, require a Genitive Case, except in, me, thee, himself, us, you, and whom; for these Particles must be latin'd by *meâ*, *tuâ*, *suâ*, *nostrâ*, &c. which Ablatives Feminine may agree with *re* in *refert*, if that be the word used; or if *Interest* be the word, with *re* understood, the Ablative Case of *res*. Some maintain that *mea*, *tua*, &c. are Accusatives Neuter; *refert mea* being at length, *hoc refert se ad mea negotia*: *interest mea*, *hoc interest inter mea negotia*.

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4. It mightily concerns you who are Parents, that your Children be brought up virtuously.

5. It concerns you as well as me.

6. Prudence consists in the Knowledge and the Choice of those things, which it concerns us to desire or to decline.

¶ Adjiciuntur & illi Genitivi, &c.

Besides a Genitive of the Person, these two Impersonals Interest and Refert govern a Genitive Case also of the degree of Concernment, express'd by Tanti, Quanti, Magni, &c. with their Compounds : as,

1. It signifies little to study Virtue, without practising it.

2. It little matters how much Money a Man has, if he be Honett.

3. *It is of great concern to us, that you be present when our Cause is to be tried.*

4. *It mightily concerns a Master of a Family, to give something to that ragged sort of People, that come about, with Pray, Master, remember the Bone-fire; lest they pull up his Pales.*

[*An Example of all the three Cases together.*

1. *It mightily concerns me and the Consuls, that the Republick receive no detriment.*

Et, Interest ad laudem meam.

Interest also governs an Accusative with ad signifying it is of moment or importance towards. This is no Example to the Rule, but a Rule of it self, brought in by the by, as, Qui suum commodum posthabuit præ meo commodo, under Dativum postulant, &c. and pertinet in utramque partem, under His vero attinet, &c.

1. *It is of moment towards the getting Praise, to shun it,*

A Dative after Impersonals.

¶ In *Dativum* feruntur, &c.

These *Impersonals* following (Leave out *certum est*, which is no *Impersonal*) govern a *Dative Case*. The sign in the English is commonly *To*, or *For*.

1. *If it were lawful for a pious Man*, to chuse what death he would dye of, I think there is none more desirable than a sudden one.

2. *It happens to Mankind* to be happy and miserable by turns.

3. *It conduces to long life*, to be much abroad, and in the open Air.

4. *It happens out ill to Cocks and Lambs* from Cats and Wolves.

5. *A School-Master*, that has no Assistant, is not at leisure to be sick.

Impersonals governing an Accusative Case.

These three *Impersonals* *delectat*, *juvat*, *decet*, with the Compounds of *Decet*, as, *dedecet*, *addecet*, *condecet*, require an *Accusative Case*: as for, *Oportet*, that might well have been spared, since it governs no *Accusative Case*; being a *Verb Neuter*. *Patremfamilias* in the Example is not govern'd of *Oportet*, but comes before the *Infinitive Mood* *Esse*. It is necessary that an *Houholder* be, &c.

1. *It becomes not a Man of Honour and Wisdom, to contest with Scoundrels; where there is only Reputation to be lost, and none to be gotten.*

2. *It may become one Man to do that, which would be absolutely intolerable in another.*

3. *The Master was well enough pleased, when his Dog play'd with him, but Cudgell'd the Als that attempted it.*

¶ *His veró, Attinet, &c.*

T*Hese three Impersonals Attinet, Pertinet, and Spectat, require an Accusative with the Preposition Ad.*

1. *It belongs not to me, to intermeddle with other Mens business.*

2. *It is not my business to judge of the secrets of Mens Hearts.*

¶ *His impersonalibus subicitur, &c.*

T*Hese six Impersonals pœnitet, tædet, miseret, miserescit, pudet, piget, govern an Accusative and Genitive both at the same time. In Construing verbatim, the Accusative is the first Case. The Accusative is of the Person, the Genitive of the Thing, unless when both are Persons: as, nos nostri pœnitet.*

† *Note. In making to this Rule, the English must be chang'd. For that which is the Nominative in English, must always almost be the Accusative in Latin.*

1. Rise early to your Business, learn good things, and oblige good Men; these three things you shall never repent of.

2. When Alexander was advised to set upon the Enemy by Night, he declar'd, he scorn'd a stollen Victory. I had rather, says he, have occasion to be sorry for my ill Fortune, than asham'd of my good.

3. Who will pity him who having many soft Pillows whereon to lay his Head, will needs lay it on a Stone?

4. Many a proud Man is asham'd of a scandalous Extraction, that is not at all asham'd of a scandalous Life.

Construction of the Impersonal Passive.

¶ Verbum impersonale, &c.

A Verb Impersonal of the Passive Voice governs the same Case that a Verb Personal of the Passive Voice does, that is, an Ablative with a or ab, or a Dative, of the Agent, Person, or Doer: as,

1. In a late congress of Philosophers which I was at, it was stoutly disputed from Two till Four, by both sides, whether a Snails Horns were her Eyes.

¶ Qui

¶ Qui quidem casus, &c:

AS for which Case, that sometimes is not express'd, that is, the Ablative with a or ab, or the Dative of the Agent is sometimes understood after a Verb Impersonal of the Passive Voice: as, Strato discumbitur ostro, sc. illis, or ab illis.

1. The Infernal Powers granted Orpheus leave to take away his Wife with him; but on this condition, that she should follow him, and he not look back upon her, till he came (*pervenitur*) to the light of the upper World.

2. It was fought eagerly on both sides for two hours.

¶ Verbum Impersonale passivæ, &c.

A Verb Impersonal of the Passive Voice may be taken for every Person of both Numbers indifferently, as well one as t'other: as, *Curritur*: that is, *curro*, is, it, &c. namely by virtue of an Oblique Case join'd to it: as, *Curritur à me*, that is, I run, *curritur ab illis*, that is, they run.

1. I weep, thou weepest, he weepeth, we weep, ye weep, they weep.

Construction of Participles.

¶ Participia regunt casus, &c.

ALL Participles, you know, come from Verbs. Therefore whatever Case the Verb governs, you may be sure the Participle deriv'd from that Verb, governs the same Case. Thus Imitor, the Verb, governs an Accusative: therefore the Participles of Imitor, as, Imitans, Imitatus, and Imitaturus govern an Accusative also. Utor governs an Ablative: therefore utens, usus, and usurus govern an Ablative too. Eripio, governs a Dative, by, Veritur hic Ablativus aliquando, &c, Therefore Ereptus governs a Dative.

1. The Grææ were from their Birth Hoary headed, resembling Old Women.

2. Orpheus went down to Hell with his Harp, to try if he could recover his Wife, snatcht from him by untimely Death.

3. The Greatness and Success of Rome is chiefly to be ascribed to their Piety and Religion.

¶ Quamvis in his, &c.

THE meaning of this Rule depends intirely upon the last Example to Participia regunt, &c. namely, diligendus ab omnibus: as if Lily should have

have said, though we sometimes find an Ablative Case with a Preposition, after Participles in *Dus*, yet a Dative is oftner used after them.

1. Before we go to Dinner, my Father is to be expected a while by us.

Participles governing a Genitive Case.

¶ Participiorum Voces, &c.

Participles, when they are chang'd into Participial Adjectives, require a Genitive Case.

Here note, that Participial Adjectives may be known four ways. The first is, when the Participial Adjective governs a different Case from the Verb that it is deriv'd from: as *appetens vini*, greedy of Wine.

The Second, when it is Compounded with a Preposition, which the Verb that it comes of, cannot be compounded with: as, *indoctus*, *innocens*.

The Third, when it forms all the degrees of Comparison: as, *Amans*, *amantior*, *amantissimus*. *Doctus*, *doctior*, *doctissimus*.

The Fourth, when it has no respect, nor express difference of time: as, *profusus* the Participle signifies, having been poured forth, with respect to time past; whereas *profusus* the Participial Adjective signifies profuse or lavish, without any respect at all to Tense, or Time, which two words mean the same thing.

1. *John Cheke* was excellently *skill'd* in the *Greek, Latin, and Hebrew Tongue.*

2. He that is *unexperienced* in *Physick*, should not profess himself a Physician.

3. *Salust* the Historian was very careful in keeping (*retinens*) the proprieties of words.

4. No Man upon Earth was a greater lover of Right than he: no Woman a greater reverer (*reverens*) of the Gods than she.

Participles governing an Accusative Case.

¶ *Exosus, perosus, &c.*

These three Participles *Exosus, Perosus, and Pertæsus* signifie actively, and govern an Accusative Case.

1. Many times we *bate* a Man for doing that very thing, which we would *bate him* for, on the other side, if he did not do it.

2. A Man that is ever Shifting and Changing, is not, in truth, so *Weary* of his Condition, as of Himself.

3. If a Turk is *weary* of his Wife, he may turn her away when he pleases, paying back her Dowry.

¶ *Exosus & perosus etiam, &c.*

AS for *Exosus* and *Perosus*, they signifie Passively also, and then they govern a Dative Case of the Agent, or Person, according to the General Rule,

Rule, Quorum Participia frequentius Dativis gaudent.

1. The *French* are mutually *hated* by the *Spaniards*, and the *Spaniards* by the *French*.

¶ *Natus, prognatus, &c.*

These seven Participles, *Natus, Prognatus, Satus, Cretus, Creatus, Ortus, and Editus*, govern an *Ablative Case*, which *Ablative* is governed of a *Preposition* understood, *a, ab, e, ex, de*, which we find many times expressed;

Atque ex me hic non natus est, sed ex fratre.
Ter. Adel.

Trojano à sanguine cretus. Virg.

Ab originæ cretus eâdem. Ov.

1. They say, that *Love* came of an *Egg* that was laid by *Nox*.

2. *Plutarch*, in the *Life of Cimon*, affirms directly that *Thucydides* was descended from the *Thracian Kings*.

3. The *Athenians* had an opinion of themselves, that they were not descended from other *Nations*, but that their *Ancestors* were ever the *Inhabitants* of *Attica*.

Con-

Construction of Adverbs.

Adverbs governing a Nominative.

¶ En & ecce, demonstrandi adverbia, &c.

EN and ecce are used for see, behold, lo, when one calls upon another, to observe, or take notice of; and if a Noun follow, that Noun is put in the Nominative Case, sometimes in the Accusative.

1. See the Fruits of Idleness! I was a better Scholar a Year ago, than I am now.

2. If you would have me set thee right in some things, which by reason of your Youth you understand but little, see here I am ready (ecce me) to do it for ye.

¶ En & ecce exprobrantis, &c.

WHen en or ecce are spoken by way of Contempt, or Upbraiding, they govern an Accusative only.

1. See the Ingratitude of this Wretch! I sav'd his Life, and he seeks my Death.

Adverbs

Adverbs governing a Genitive Case.¶ *Quædam adverbia loci, &c.***A**dverbs of Quantity, Time, and Place require a Genitive Case of the Noun following.*Of Place.*

1. When a Man is once come to this pass, (*eo loci*) not to care what others say of him, the next step is, to have no care what himself does.

2. Now cannot I tell *whereabout in the World* I am, if any body should ask me.

3. *Wherever* he be *in the World*, I'll hunt him out.

Adverbs governing a Genitive Case.

1. *The next Day after*, *Cæsar* turn'd his March from the *Helvetians*, and made towards *Bibracte*.

2. Before the Flood Men liv'd Seven, Eight, or Nine Hundred Years. *Now-a-days* a Man can scarce turn himself about in the World, but he is admonished by Gray Hairs, to prepare for his Winding-Sheet.

3. There goes more to the making up of one Wife Man, *now-a-days*; than in antient Times, of Seven.

Adverb?

Adverbs of Quantity governing a Gen.

1. No Creature is more troublesome than a Man that has got *but a little Wit*.
2. Many are Honest, because they have not *cunning enough* to be Knaves.
3. Under a fair outside there often lies hid a *bundance of Wickedness*.

¶ *Instar æquiparationem, &c.*

THIS *Aptote Noun Instar* (how it got among the *Adverbs* I cannot tell) signifying Likeness, Equality, or Proportion, governs a *Genitive Case*.

1. Some Men live *extempore*, without any particular design; *like Ships* upon the vast Ocean, without any Compass, or Pilot, that do rather wander than travel, being carried up and down according as every Wind or Tide drives them.
2. We are tols'd hither, and thither, by our Passions, *like a Feather* in a Storm.
3. Some Men are *as bold as Hercules*, where they know there is no Danger.
4. The Peasants of *Malta* are *as black as Egyptians*; for they take no care to preserve themselves from the Sun; and the most scorching heat is not able to make them leave off working.
5. *Virgil* is *as good as all the Latin Poets beside*.

¶ *Hic*

¶ Hic apponitur, &c.

Sometimes the Preposition *Ad* is placed before *Instar*, with a Genitive after it: as,

1. This Vine Branch is Four Fingers long already, to what a length will it grow in a short time?

Adverbs governing a Dative Case.

¶ Quædam Dativum admittunt, &c.

Some Adverbs govern a Dative Case, as the Adjectives do, from whence they come. Thus the Adjective *similis* governs a Dative, by *Adjectiva quibus Com.* &c. therefore, the Adverb *Similiter*, deriv'd from *similis* governs a Dative also. *Conveniens*: therefore, *convenienter*. *Propinquus*: therefore, *propinquus*.

1. How ridiculous doth it appear for a Man to sit down and cry like a Child?

2. To live agreeably to Nature, is the way to live long.

3. I see my Brother's Son coming to meet me.

4. I had rather meet any one upon the Road, than a Man that lives by it.

5. The nearer we approach to Virtue, the happier we are,

Adverbs

Adverbs governing an Accusative Case.

¶ *Sunt quæ accusandi Calum, &c.*

Some Adverbs govern an Accusative Case, as the Prepositions do, from whence they come: thus *Prope* the Preposition governs an Accusative: therefore *propius* the Adverb deriv'd from it, governs an Accusative also: as,

1. Whilst a Man is strong of body, and sprightly in Mind, he is many times *nearer Death* than he imagines.

2. Those that live *next the Church*, sometimes come the seldomest thither.

Cedo flagitantis, &c.

WHEN you meet with such like Expressions, give me, fetch me, reach me, &c. it is more elegant to use *cedo* the Adverb, with an Accusative after it, than to use the proper Verb.

1. He that says to a Blind Man, *reach me this* or that, slyly upbraids him with his misfortune.

Adverbs

Adverbs governing an Ablative Case.¶ *Adverbia diversitatis aliter, &c.*

THese two *Adverbs of diversity* *aliter, secus*, with *ante* and *post*, are often found with an *Ablative Case*.

Aliter, secus.

1. He perceives it to fall out *much otherwise* than he expected.

Post with an Ablative Case.

1. Not *much after* you was gone from me, in came my Brother.

2. *Two Days after*, *Ariovistus* sends Embassadors to *Cesar*, to tell him, that he desired to treat with him about those things, which they had begun to treat of together, but had not finisht.

Ante with an Ablative Case.

1. You utterly contradict, what you said a *little before*.

¶ *Adverbia*

¶ Adverbia comparativi & superlativi
gradus, &c.

Adverbs of the Comparative and Superlative Degree govern such Cases as Adjectives of the Comparative and Superlative Degree do. What Cases the Adjectives govern, was shewn before, Page the Seventy eighth. The first Rule about them is Comparativa & Superlat. the last Tanto, Quanto, &c.

Adverbs of the Comparative Degree.

1. The more violently a Ship dashes against a Rock, *the more miserably* is it split and shatter'd.
2. Truth sure is *more* to be regarded than Friendship.
3. The Suevi have no private, separate ground among them : nor is it lawful to abide *longer*, than a Year in one place.
4. As Apollonius the Rhetorician said, Nothing grows dry *sooner* than a tear.
5. A Man may often buy the same Book *cheaper* by half of one Bookseller, than of another.

Adverbs of the Superlative Degree.

1. Of all mankind it *least* concerned you.
2. He that lives the *worst* of all, can yet censure him, that lives the *best* of all.
3. *Last* of all He appeared to me also.

H

4. He

4. He preach'd by so much the best of all, by how much he liv'd the worst.

¶ Plus Nominativo, &c.

THIS word Plus is found with a Nominative, Genitive, Accusative, and Ablative; which Cases are to be Pars'd by other Rules. When Plus governs a Genitive, the Rule is, Adjectivum in Neutro Genere, &c. or Comparativa & Superlativa, &c. When it governs an Ablative with the Sign than, the Rule is, Comparativa cum exponuntur, &c. When an Ablative with the Sign by, Adsciscunt & alterum, &c. When it has a Nominative or an Accusative after it, quam is understood; for this word has a particular privilege of having quam understood after it.

A Nominative after Plus.

1. Above Fourscore thousand Britains are said to have been slain on the place; of the Enemy scarce Four hundred, and not many more wounded.
2. Above two Years will be spent in these trifles.

A Genitive.

1. More strength of mind is necessary to bear a prosperous Fortune handsomly, than an adverse one.
2. Some brute Animals have more understanding, than some Men.

An Accusative after Plus.

1. News was brought, that of the Fifty thousand Men, *above half* were slain.

An Ablative with the sign than after Plus.

1. She liv'd *more than a year* with me.

An Ablative with the sign by after Plus.

1. Suarez has writ *more by half*, than ever I design to Read.

¶ *Conjunctiones copulativæ, &c.*

Conjunctions Copulative, *as, et, que, quoque, ac, atque, &c.* Also Conjunctions Disjunctive: *as, aut, vel, ve, seu, &c.* Also *quam, tanquam, item, quasi, præterquam, ceu, sicut;* (which are properly Adverbs) require the two Nouns, they come between, to be both of the same Case. The reason of this is, because a word is understood: for, Socrates docuit Xenophontem & Platonem, *is at length*, Socrates docuit Xenophontem, & docuit Platonem. Utinam calidus esses aut frigidus, *is at length*, utinam calidus esses, aut esses frigidus.

1. The *Grecians* gave the common appellation of Barbarians to all Nations besides themselves.

2. The *Carians* having invented the *Crest* of the *Helmet*, and the *handle* of the *Target*, had therefore a *Helmet*, and a *Target* buried with them.

3. *Lucan* is justly reckon'd by *Quintilian* as a *Rhetorician* rather, than a *Poet*.

4. The *Romans* were more indebted to *Numa Pompilius*, for settling Religion among them, than to *Romulus*, the Founder of their State.

Excepto, si casualis, &c.

Conjunctions Copulative and Disjunctive do not couple the same Cases, if some particular Construction of a word Declin'd with Cases, that is, of a Noun, require otherwise: as, *Emi librum centussi*, & pluris. Why is it *Centussi*, the Ablative? by, *Quibuslibet verbis subjicitur*, &c. Why is it pluris, the Genitive, and not plure, (if it were in use?) by, *Excipiuntur hi Genitivi sine substantivis positi, tanti, quanti, pluris*, &c.

1. Where have you been all this Summer, that I have not seen you? I have been at *London*, and *Paris*.

2. I bought a piece of Ground for an hundred Pounds and more.

3. Did *Cicero* accuse *Verres* of Theft, or of *Sacrilege*, or of both? Of both.

4. Of what faults was he accused? Of most grievous ones.

5. If

5. If any one by chance depending upon his Craft, has laid a Trap for our Youth, and cast us: is that the fault of us, or the Judges, who many times out of Envy take from the Rich, or out of Pity add to the Poor?

6. *Cesar* answer'd, that neither *his own*, nor the Custom of the *Roman People* allow'd of his forsaking any Allies, that had deserved extremely well.

Aliquoties similes modos, &c.

AS Conjunctions Copulative, &c. require the two Nouns, they come between, to be both of the same Case; so they require the two Verbs they come between, to be both of the same Mood and Tense: as,

1. Who *Arthur was*, and whether ever any such reign'd in *Britain*, hath been doubted heretofore, and may again with good Reason.

2. *Jupiter* is said to have taken *Metis* to Wife, and perceiving that she was with Child, to have devoured her: whence he himself conceiving, brought forth *Pallas* armed, out of his Head.

¶ Aliquoties autem similes modos sed, &c.

Sometimes these Copulatives join like Moods, but different Tenses; which happens, when one of the Verbs has one sign of a Tense before it, and the other another sign, different from that: as,

1. I have been, and will be hospitable, as long as I have wherewithal:

H 3

2. What,

2. What an ungrateful Wretch art thou, says the Wolf to the Crane? Thou *hast brought off* thy Head safe and sound out of my Mouth, and *in-sistest upon* a Reward.

3. She, faster than the South-wind, and winged Shaft *flies* to Land, and has *lodg'd* her self in the deep Haven.

4. Thou hast *blunted* the edge of his Sword: and *givest* him not Victory in the Bartel.

5. I knew a certain Woman in this Town, whose Husband had another Wife at Lemnos; by whom he *had* a Daughter, and *brings her up* privately.

The Construction of Prepositions.

¶ *Præpositio subaudita, &c.*

THIS *Preposition in and other Prepositions also, tho understood, yet govern their usual Cases.*

1. They sit *in the Seat* of Judgment, but go seldom by the Rule of Right.

2. As soon as ever the frozen Snake was come to it self, it kill'd the very Man that kept it *in his Bosom*, and brought it to Life again.

3. *On the left side* Molpeus, *on the right*, Ethemon charg'd upon him.

¶ *Præpositio in Composit. &c.*

A *Preposition joyn'd to a Verb, and becoming part of it by Composition, governs the same Case of the*

the Noun following, which it would, if it stood alone by it self in Apposition. The sign of this Rule is, when the English of the Preposition is or may be placed in Construing, just before the Case govern'd: as, *Prætereo te insalutatum*, I pass by thee unsaluted.

1. Ceres roo'd over the whole Earth, with a burning Torch in her Hand, to find her Daughter *Proserpine*.

2. Dogs always bark at those they know not, and it is their Nature to accompany one another in those Clamours: so it is with the inconsiderate Multitude.

3. He that would know Himself, must look into Himself.

4. If the Goat had had as much Brain as Beard, he would have bethought himself how to get out of the Well, before he went in.

¶ Verba composita cum, &c.

Verbs compounded with a, ab, ad, con, de, e, ex, in, sometimes have the very same Preposition that they are already compounded with, repeated over again with the Case of the Noun following, and that elegantly.

1. I have heard of a Woman, who was so passionately in love with a little Bitch, that at the death of it, she fell into a Fever, and was fain to keep her Bed.

2. We

2. We may more easily *abstain from a thing* of which we never tasted, than refrain from it, after a little Acquaintance.

3. As *Endymion* was lying in a Cave under the Mountain *Latmus*, *Luna* often descended from her Sphere to kiss him.

4. The rubbing of the Eye doth not *fetch* the Moat out of it; but makes it more Red and Angry.

5. He is a Madman, that to avoid a present, and a Less Evil, runs blindfold into a Greater.

6. He never thrust himself violently into the good Opinion of his Company. He was content to be known leisurely, and by degrees.

7. For my part I could never be persuaded, that Souls are alive, as long as they are in mortal bodies; and dye, as soon as they are gone out of them.

¶ In pro erga, &c.

IN signifying Towards, Against, and To, requires an Accusative Case.

In signifying Towards.

1. The love of Parents towards their Children transcends the love of all Children towards their Parents.

2. 'Tis the Nature of Buffoons to be insolent toward those that will bear it, and as slavish to others, that are more than their Match.

In

In signifying Against.

1. None so fierce *against* Calumny, as the Evil speaker. We carry our Neighbours Crimes in sight, and throw our own over our Shoulders.

2. I hate to hear any thing that is harsh and severe said *against any one*, let it be never so witty.

3. The Heathens were wont to Paint their Jupiter with a Thunder-bolt in his Hand, to strike an awe into Men, from daring to offend him, who stands always ready armed with Vengeance *against such* as provoke him.

In signifying To.

1. He that plays, when he ought to go to School, finds his business harder, when he returns to his Study, because of his past Idleness.

¶ Tenus gaudet Ablativo, &c.

TENUS governs an Ablative Case, both Singular and Plural.

1. Curio came *as far as* Dacia.

2. The Antients handled these things acutely, *as far as words went*.

Ac

At Genitivo tantum plurali.

TENUS governs a Genitive Case only Plural, not Singular.

The Genitive Plural after *tenus* is mostly of words whose nature it is to be but two: as, aurium, genuum, luminum, crurum,

1. His body is all Leprous from the Ancles and Toes, up to the Lips and Ears.

¶ Præpositiones cum, &c.

THE Voices of Prepositions, if they are set alone, not having any casual word to serve unto, joyned with them, are not Prepositions, but are changed into Adverbs.

1. With what kindness do Men treat one another to their Face, and how hardly do they use them behind their Backs?

2. I sing'd the Toes of an Ape through a Burning-Glass once my self, and for a long time after he could not be brought to endure the sight of a Burning-Glass.

Construction of Interjections.

¶ Interjectiones non raro absolute, &c.

Interjections are often put independently, and without a Case : as,

1. As soon as thou hearest of the Death of thy Friend, do not spend the time in bemoaning thyself, saying, *Alas!* what a Friend have I lost.

¶ O, exclamantis, &c.

O An Interjection of exclaiming, requires a Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative.

1. He that can get Thee, 'O *Pecunia*, shall be Noble, Valiant, Honest, and Wise.

2. O *glorious Day*, when I shall go to that great Council, and Assembly of Spirits, and have got out of this Tumult and Sink!

3. O *the wretched Old Man*, who in a life so long, could never see that Death is to be condemned!

† **N**OTE, O is sometimes understood, when Indignation is expressed.

1. The *Censoriousness*, and *Uncharitableness*, and *Insincerity* of Men, one towards another!

¶ Heu

¶ Heu & pro nunc Nom. &c.

HEU and pro have sometimes a Nominative,
sometimes an Accusative.

1. *Who is me wretched Woman!*
2. *O the Honesty of the Age! where's the man
you can safely trust?*
3. *Oh the horrid Vexation, that there is in dis-
puting or talking, with an impertinent Coxcomb;
that ventures at all, knows nothing of the matter,
will be kept to no Method, but is eternally out of
Time!*

¶ Hei & Væ, &c.

THese two Interjections, Hei and Væ will have a
Dative.

1. *Alas me, what troubles encompasses the Wretch,
that meddles with Iron!*
2. *Offences must of necessity happen, but woe
to him, by whom they happen.*



F I N I S.

